The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,746 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 26, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY. 1886.
L TASMANIA	4488	800	C. G. Perrins	27th July.
— GWALIOR	2733	300	R. W. B. Haselwood	3rd Aug.
L SHANNON	4185	800	J. S. Murray	10th "
M HYDASPES	2284	500	G. Scrivener	17th "
L BALLARAT	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	24th "
— SIAM	3041	600	H. F. Briscoe	31st "
L ROME	3663	1000	G. F. Cates	7th Sept.
M MALWA	2280	500	G. W. Atkinson	14th "
L CLYDE	4128	800	R. M. Edmonds	24th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
BRINDISI	3642	550	A. W. Adamson	6th Aug.
ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	20th "
RAVENNA	3572	700	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	17th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 22, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
BIRMANIA	4,000	600	1st August	28th Sept.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th August	10th Oct.
MANTUA	5,000	800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
R. RUBBATTINO	5,000	6th Sept.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July, 9, 1886.

CALCUTTA TO QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY LINE of PASSENGER STEAMERS from Calcutta direct to Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all the Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S. S. SIMLA	1615	About 10th August 1886.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
11th June 1886. Agents, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO ANTWERP.

s. s. ARMENIA 3,550 480 Capt. Wm. S. Young, 3rd Aug.

N. B.—Passengers can book through to London or Liverpool.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

s. s. VICTORIA .. 3,550 480 Capt. Wm. Russell, 19th Aug.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 28th June, 1886. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers, without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may be obtained free on application.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case .....Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold ..... " 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case .....Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case..... " 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

CHIANTI WINE.

FROM THE VINEYARDS OF FLORENCE.

A SUPERB ITALIAN VINO DA PASTO, in Original Litre Flasks.

Per dozen, Rs. 18.

KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

COMTE DE BONFORT CHAMPAGNE.

A VERY SUPERIOR and Choice Brand.

Per doz., Rs. 52-8.

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KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S DIGESTIVE TABLETS.

A sure and pleasant Remedy for

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, HEARTBURN, &c.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

RHEUMATIKON.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING SPECIFIC,
For the Cure of Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Sciatica,
Sore Throats, Cold at the Chest,
Sprains, Contusions, etc.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 30th July, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 26th July (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 28th July, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, the 12th August, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th July, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

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BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

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OFFICE OR LIBRARY
STATIONERY, SUNDRIES,
&c. &c.
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TWO-FOLD WRITING CASE AND BLOTTING PAD COMBINED,
In Roan, Morocco, or Persian Leathers.
Price, Rs. 6-12, Rs. 7-8, Rs. 12-8, Rs. 14-8 each.

LADIE'S CARD CASES.
In Calf, Russian and other Leathers.
Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 5, Rs. 6-12 each.
In Calf, Russian and other Leather, with Silver "Hall-Marked" Mounts.
Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 12 each.
In Calf, Russian and other Leather, made of Sterling Silver (Hall-Marked), in Morocco Velvet lined case.
Rs. 58, Rs. 60 and Rs. 65 each.

GENT'S CARD CASES.
In Morocco, Crocodile, Hide, Alligator Skin, and other Leathers.
Rs. 2, Rs. 3, Rs. 3-8 each.

NOTE CASES.
In Morocco Leather, with Silver Mounts.
Rs. 13, Rs. 15, Rs. 18 each.
Plain Morocco Leather.
Rs. 5, Rs. 7, Rs. 8 each.

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Where is it? and Address Books.
In Roan or Morocco Leathers.
Re. 0-10, Re. 0-14, Re. 1-2, Re. 1-12 each.

MY BOOKS—
Cash, Journal, Visits.
In Morocco Leather Case.
Rs. 4-8 cash.
Cash, Journal, Visits.
With Lock and Key.
Rs. 6-12 cash.
Cash, Journal, Visits.
Larger size, with Lock and Key.
Rs. 12-8 cash.
Single Books in Morocco Leather.
Re. 0-8, Re. 0-12, Re 1-0, Re. 1-4, Re. 1-8 each.

MEMO. BOOKS—
Small, Neat, and Handy for the Pocket. With Gold or Silver edges, Morocco bound.
Re. 0-10, Re. 1-4, Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2 each.

MEMO. SLATES—
Porcelain, in Leather Cases.
Rs. 1-4, each.
Porcelain in Wooded Frames.
Re. 1-8, Re. 1-12, Rs. 2, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2-8 each.
Ivory Tablets bound together, suitable for carrying in the waistpocket, &c.
Rs. 4-8, each.
&c., &c.

BLOTTING BOOKS—
From Re. 1-12 to Rs. 40 each.
WRITING DESKS.
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 140 each.
GARIBALDI CASES.
From Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 25 each.
STATIONERY CABINETS.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 100 each.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS SEE OUR ILLUSTRATED STATIONERY CATALOGUE.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

FANS!

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited, have just received an entirely NEW STOCK of the present Paris and London fashions.

PLAIN WHITE SATIN FANS.
Size 12½, 14, and 15 inches.
Price Rs. 9, Rs. 10, Rs. 11, Rs. 13, Rs. 15 each.
PLAIN IVORY SATIN FANS.
Size 12, 13½ and 15 inches.
Rs. 9, Rs. 10, Rs. 12, Rs. 15 each.
PLAIN BLACK SATIN FANS.
Size 13, 14½, and 15 inches.
Rs. 8, Rs. 9, Rs. 10-8, Rs. 13, Rs. 15 each.
PAINTED WHITE SATIN FANS.
Very handsome.
Size 14 and 15 inches.
Rs. 20, Rs. 22-8, Rs. 25, Rs. 27 each.
PAINTED BLACK SATIN FANS.
Very rich.
Size 13½, 14 inches.
Rs. 20, Rs. 22-8, Rs. 25, Rs. 27, Rs. 40, Rs. 45 each.
PARIS FANS.
Red or Buff Colours, plain or ornamented.
Size 16½ inches.
Rs. 4 each.
GILT FANS.
FOR PRESENTATION, etc.
Made of pale Lemon coloured Satin, hand painted, etc.
Size 14 inches.
Rs. 25 and Rs. 32 each.
RED TRANSPARENT FANS.
Rich Ivory and Gold Frame, neatly ornamented with Gold Birds, Butterflies, etc.
Size 14 inches.
Rs. 30 each.

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ERSKINE'S
BRAHEE SUGAR
POWDERS,
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Faceache, Toothache, Earache, Coughs, and all Affections from cold.
Per packet, 12 as. and Re. 1-12.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION IN INDIA.

		Rs.	a.
BATS, Best English make, Gent's	Each	6	4
Do. do. Cork-handled, Gent's	"	7	0
Do. do. double strung, Gent's	"	9	0
Do. do. Pinder's Pull Tight, with a screw adjustment which enables the Player to keep his Bat tightly strung	"	13	8
Do. do. Champion match,	"	9	0
Do. do. Plain strung	"	9	0
Do. do. do. double strung or Gibraltar strung	"	11	0
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Do. do. Princess, Ladies' Presentation Bat	"	8	0
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Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the latest pattern	"	9	8
Do. Ayre's Champion	"	12	12
BAT COVERS, Tanned Canvas with leather handle	"	2	0
HANDLES for Tennis Bats, India Rubber	"	1	0
NET bags for holding Tennis Balls	Each	1	0
BALLS, best India-rubber, Enamelled Regulation	Per doz.	5	0
Do. best Flannel covered, Silk sewn, Regulation size	"	8	0
Do. do. do. Champion, Undersewn do.	"	9	0
Do. do. Waterproof, Seamless perfect, the best Ball yet introduced	"	12	0
Do. Ayre's do.	"	12	0
NETS, Strong Cord, with Poles complete, 4½ by 3½ Regulation Club		11	0
PRESSES, in plain mahogany, with Screws	"	7	0
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India-rubber Soles	Per Pair	9	8
A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash bats, 6 covered India-rubber Balls, strong cord net, with poles, stay ropes, pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in dealwood case	"	45	0

REGULATION BALL.

PERFECT SIZE AND WEIGHT, ALWAYS GIVE SATISFACTION.

Rs. 8 per doz.

THE NEW PERFECT SEAMLESS
LAWN-TENNIS BALL,

Made specially for Messrs. Treacher & Co., is by far the best wear-resisting Tennis Ball yet introduced.

Rs. 12 per doz. cash.

RACKETS, BADMINTON, FENCING, FIVES, QUOITS, POLO, FISHING TACKLE, SPORTING AMMUNITION.

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PAINT, VARNISH, JAPAN AND COLOR MANUFACTURERS,
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Keep a large stock of first quality Varnishes, Paints, &c., in their BOMBAY GODOWNS.

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I CIGARS AND CHEROOTS—Havannahs, Manillas, Javas, Veveys, Trichinopolys, Pondicherries, Burmahs, Coconadas, and Dindiguls.

II TOBACCOS—Cut and plug, fresh and sweet.

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VII TABLE LINEN, &c.—Imported direct from the manufactory in a variety of handsome patterns. Will be found cheaper and more lasting than the usual British Table linen imported into this country.

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BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS

KHETWADY BOMBAY,

ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS,
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OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, &c., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers

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COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS,

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AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION SALESMEN,

DISPOSE of every description of moveable and immoveable property by PUBLIC AUCTION or PRIVATE CONTRACT, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Sales conducted in Bombay and Up-country by experienced EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS.

MARCKS AND COMPANY'S
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
GOLD AND SILVER ALBERTS.

IN SUBMITTING a List of the above, we beg to intimate that we have a great many new and pretty lapped patterns, more particularly for Ladies, in which the bright cut facets sparkle like diamonds, producing a very rich and attractive effect. They are made as Ladie's Alberts, as Victorias or Leontines, rather longer, to droop loosely from the throat to the waist, generally ornamented with Globes and Knots, and as Guards, or full length chains thrown over the neck.

Gentlemen's Alberts are made both single and double of most patterns, in the double ones the bar is in the centre, and one end of the chain in each pocket.

All the undermentioned are made of either 15-Carat or 18-Carat Gold. Unless the quality desired is specially particularized in orders, 18-Carat Gold will be supplied.

NOTE.—Old Gold Chains will be taken in exchange and full market value allowed.

	Gold. Rs.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Silver. Rs.
KNOTTED FETTER AND OVAL.				
Gentn.'s Albert	110	to 220	12	to 18
* Lady's "	75	to 120	.....	
OPEN CURB.				
Gentn.'s Albert	90	to 230	10	to 20
FETTER AND 3 OVALS.				
Gentn.'s Albert	95	to 185	8	to 16
CLOSE CURB.				
Gentn.'s Albert	100	to 200	10	to 18
* Lady's "	50	to 110	8	to 12
TWISTED CABLE.				
Gentn.'s Albert	120	to 180	14	to 20
PRINCE OF WALES.				
Gentn.'s Albert	100	to 190	10	to 16
* Lady's "	90	to 170	8	to 12
EGYPTIAN.				
Gentn.'s Albert	80	to 150	8	to 12
BRAZILIAN.				
* Lady's Albert	95	to 200	.....	
" Victoria	125	to 500	12	to 18
" Guard	150	to 300	.....	
SCALE.				
* Lady's Albert	80	to 150	.....	
" Victoria	120	to 200	12	to 18
" Guard	160	to 300	.....	
WOVE.				
* Lady's Albert	70	to 130	9	to 18
" Victoria	100	to 180	.....	
" Guard	150	to 280	.....	
FETTER.				
Gentn.'s Albert	75	to 200	10	to 18
CABLE.				
Gentn.'s Albert	80	to 175	16	to 24
FLAT RINGS.				
Gentn.'s Albert	60	to 140	8	to 13
* Lady's "	60	to 90	8	to 12
" Victoria	85	to 100	.....	
OPEN CURB.				
* Lady's Albert	70	to 130	8	to 16
" Victoria	100	to 180	.....	
LAPPED ELECHER.				
Gentn.'s Albert	60	to 100	.....	
*Lady's "	90	to 60	8	
ARTHUR.				
Gentn.'s Albert	75	to 150	.....	
*Lady's "	50	to 100	.....	
" Victoria	70	to 125	.....	
" Guard	175	to 900	.....	

* Ladies' Alberts, now generally worn with the watch, are usually somewhat slighter and more decorative than gentlemen's, and the drop piece, finished off with a pendant tassel, but otherwise there is no difference either in length or disposal.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

AS A DRINK, one table-spoonful in a tumbler of water, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION purifies the blood, increases the appetite, and has the greatest efficacy against complaints of the chest, colds, coughs, and diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, boils, etc.

Owing to the carbolic acid it contains it is the best hygienic and preservative drink in hot climates in cases of epidemics, fevers, and cholera, as it destroys all bad germs impure water.

AS A LOTION, either pure or mixed with a little water, it give immediate relief in all diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, itch, boils carbuncles, and mosquito-bites.

Each label bears E. GUYOT'S signature printed in three colours.

Manufactory—19 Rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER, MADON & Co.

POMMERY AND GRENO,

EXTRA SEC.

FROM this time forward we have arranged to keep in stock supplies of this first-class and very dry Champagne.

Per case of 1 doz. quarts .....Rs. 70
Per case of 2 doz. pints .....Rs. 73

LESS 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

BOMBAY,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
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Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper
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	Drawing Boards.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

. ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., Ld., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE s. s. KNIGHT OF St PATRICK WILL SAIL for Rangoon on or about the 3rd of next month. For freights and other particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

Bombay, 23rd July 1886.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY, granted by us to Mr. JOHN C. MITCHELL is THIS DAY WITHDRAWN.

JOHN FLEMMING & Co.

Bombay, 24 July 1886.

VICEREGAL WHISKY.

THE undersigned have just received a CONSIGNMENT of this WHISKY. Price Rs. 24 per dozen. Apply to the GODOWN KEEPER,

BENN, ASHLEY & CO.

Bombay, 23rd July 1886.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian mail-steamer BIRMANIA, Captain Saporiti, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 24th instant, and that she is DISCHARGING and LOADING at the Prince's Dock.

All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Bombay, 24th July 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. MANOEL PHILLIP MISQUITA, of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL—

All that piece of land situate at Byculla, Agripadda, and bounded on the north by the property of Vinayek Wassoodew, on the south by the property of the Khetao Makanji Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, on the east by the property of Hurgovun Chuttoo, and on the west by the property formerly of Mr. A. C. Pereira, and now of Essajee Boree, and registered by the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 252, New No. 15773, and New Survey No. 3677, containing by admeasurement 4,320 square yards or thereabouts. A portion of this land, about 24 cattees, is occupied by a temple, for which no rent is payable and which ground was sold to Babajee Narayen. On a larger portion of the said land houses have been allowed to be built on yearly rentals amounting to Rs. 77. The only portion of the said land which is vacant, is on the north side of the Khatao Makanji's Mill premises.

All persons having any claim against the said land by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to the undersigned in writing at their office, No. 3, Green Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.—Dated this 24th day of July 1886.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

POONA SEASON 1886.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND Co. beg to announce that they have on hand, at the Poona Establishment, a large selection of Books, including the latest productions of principal authors, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Mappin and Webb's Cutlery, Perfumery, Toilet Requisites, Patent Medicines, Wines, Spirits, Aerated Waters, etc., etc.

Prescriptions and Family Recipes carefully dispensed.

English Newspapers received by every Overland Mail.

Goods not in stock procured from Bombay per return.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Limited,
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THE GABORIAU AND DU BOISGOBEY SENSATIONAL NOVELS.

☞ The Favourite Reading of Prince Bismarck. Price ans. 10 per Vol. Net Cash.

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DU BOISGOBEY'S—
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EMILE ZOLA'S NOVELS.

His Masterpiece, Rs. 3-12.
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Ladies' Paradise ..... Rs. 3-12
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COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
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TO LET, with immediate possession, a very handsomely furnished BUNGALOW for about three months at Malabar Hill. Rent, Rs. 175 only. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

MR. ESOOF ALLI ESMALJEE, No. 297, Jugjivan Keeka-street, Bombay, has in Stock for sale the largest quantity of the following :—

Earthenware glazed pipe from 4 inches to 12 inches in diameter.
Cast-iron rain water pipe from 2 inches to 6 inches in diameter.
Fittings of every description for the above, Gully Traps, Syphons, Junctions, &c., of earthenware of the best description and from one of the best London Manufacturers, after the latest inventions as required by Municipalities of large cities.
Rates extremely moderate. Apply at the above address.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST RECEIVED a new circular-fronted English built Brougham, suitable for one or pair of horses.

A new English-built light Laudau, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Falker, of Salisbury.

A new English-built Victoria, a new English-built Brouche and a few Dog-carts.

Some second-hand English-built Broughams, Victorias, and Mail Phaetons.

A pair of iron grey Arab Horses, young, and goes very well.

A pair of Flea-bitten grey Arab Horses, both broken to single and double harness.

A handsome Flea-bitten grey Arab, age 5 years, height 14 2½, a beautiful mover in single and double harness.

A few second-hand gentlemen's saddles received from England, in very good order.

Also new gilt pier, solid mahogany toilet, and black and gold chimney glasses and black and gold over mantels arrived from England.

For further particulars apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

[Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO LET, the spacious and comfortable suite of ROOMS, above Kemp & Co.'s premises at Cumballa Hill. For rent, &c., apply to KEMP & Co., Ld.

GROCERIES.—Wines, and Household Goods at the Co-operative Stores, Ld., Bombay, W. J. ESSAI.

OVERLAND HAMS, Bacons, Cheese and Provisions from leading manufacturers, Co-operative Stores, Ld, W. J. ESSAI.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER, Brushes of every description, at the Co-operative Stores, Ld., Bombay, W. J. ESSAI.

TOBACCO, Cheroots, Cigars and Cigarettes from England, America, Trichinopoly, Coconada, Dindigal and Constantinople—Co-operative Stores, Ld., W. J. ESSAI.

COMFORTABLE BOARD AND LODGING to be had at Mrs. CHESTERS, No. 5, Armenian Lane, Fort. Terms moderate.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN (Married, aged 33), sixteen years varied business experience, desires to meet with engagement in Merchants' office or other good-house of business, or as Secretary or Manager to a concern. Excellent testimonials and references to character. Bombay preferred. Address "LUCK," care of this paper.

CLEARANCE SALE of SWISS CIGARS, at reduced prices. From Re. 1 per box.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL, BOYS'.—Six vacancies for free day-Scholars Orphans of Military men. Apply Rev. A. GOLDWYER LEWIS.

PARASOLS, from Rs. 2-6; Umbrellas, from Rs. 2-12. Silk gauze ribbons, woollen dress novelties, colored silk gauze.—CASH BAZAAR, Ld.

LAWN MOWERS—The Patent Excelsior Rollers are the best. For prices and sizes, apply to PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING! WATERPROOF CLOTHING!! Strong and Durable. Moderately priced.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

METEOR BICYCLE and TRICYCLE.—With all patented improvements. For cash or monthly instalments.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

DISAPPOINTMENT and VEXATION always result when you get imitations for originals. Ask for the Original Cyclostyles only at STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate Street, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh lot of the best Foolkerries, with and without glasses. Also all sorts of Gold and Silver Jewellery, cheaper than any firm in Bombay. HURJIMULL & Co.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities. P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £519,974-10-10 Stg.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class from Rs. 250. No commission charges. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

PONIES FOR SALE.—A pair of grey Deccance ponies, go in double and single harness and saddle. Perfectly quiet. Nearly 13-3. Rs. 400 the pair. Apply "ADVERTISER," care of this office.

RAIN! RAIN!! WARMING STOVES, admirably constructed for thorough radiation of heat, with smallest consumption of fuel; the desired temperature being under perfect control by means of sliding regulators.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

THE MODY PARELL IRON WORKS.—Castings and Fittings Iron, Brass, Copper, Phosphor, Bronze, &c. Railings, wood, and tin works; also other works executed. Orders registered.—M. M. MODY & Co., Limited, Apollo Street or Parell Works.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo-Street.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Singles, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

From this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona or the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF CHUTGAM RICE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, in the British India Steam Navigation Company, by order of Messrs. Viziram Ebram & Co., and on account and at the risk of s. s. "Sirdhana,"

V E & Co.—75 bags Chutgam rice, damaged by fresh water, landed ex s. s. "Sirdhana."

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Company, Auctioneers, will, on the day and time hereinafter mentioned, put up for sale by public auction at the premises by order of the mortgagee, Devjee Virjee, and at the risk of the mortgagor, Esmaljee Jeevabhoy, the following properties :—

Lot 1.—THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate within the Fort, in Bazaar-gate Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1512 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipal Assessor under No. 38, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 555, and bounded on the east by Bazaar-gate Street aforesaid, on the west by Bora Bazaar Street, on the north by the house of Pestonjee Eduljee Baxter, and on the south by the house of the late Cursetjee Jiwajee Ghandhi.

Lot 2.—TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate within the Fort, in Mody Khana Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipal Assessor, under No. 43, and bounded on the east by Mody Khana Street, on the west by the property of Moosa Maplia, on the south by the house of Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntook, and on the north by the house of Cursondas Vallabhdas.

Lot 3.—On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate in Pasta lane, at Colaba, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 109 feet in length and 30 feet in breadth, and assessed by the Municipal Assessor under No. 13, and bounded on the east by the property of Pascal De Silva, on the west by the property of Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, on the north by Pasta lane aforesaid, and on the south by the public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Thakurdas Dharamsi and Cama, mortgagee's solicitors, No. 23, Rampart Row.—Dated this 3rd July 1886.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 26th July 1886.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Surplus Stock in Trade, containing Watches and Jewelry, Ironsafes, self-acting Sewing Machines, Rich Oleograph in gilt frame, Musical Boxes, Shop Furniture, &c., in the shop No. 7, Meadow Street, opposite the Roman Catholic Chapel.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place the surplus stock in trade belonging to Mr. Ardaseer Nowrojl Daver, changing his place of business, the same consisting of metal and silver watches, chains, &c., musical boxes playing Indian airs with zother, self-acting sewing machines, one large size 50 by 29 iron safe in wooden stand, one English-made solid mahogany wood almira with richly bevelled plate glass mirror single door, rich oleographs, such as Mary Queen of Scott, Last Moment of Mary Queen of Scott, the Penitent Magdalene, The Glee, The Band, and heads of eminent persons in English-made parot case brass, handsome show case fitted with plate glass, glassdoor cupboard, writing tables, chairs.

N. B.—Property will be on view four days before the date of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th July 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Suit No. 2, of 1886.
Alexander Theodore Krause and others.....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Johann Kermann Shierloh and others.....Defendants.

Under instructions from A. E. Ashley, Esq., the receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS-DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Mazagon Darookhana—

The whole of the cargo of the ship "Louisa," consisting of about 91 tons of teak scantlings, about 110 tons of teak planks, about 15 tons of teak wood, about 9,000 Manilla Cheroots, or any other merchandize on board. Full particulars of which will be given hereafter.

Also the ship Louisa, of 215 British tons, i. e., 691 cubic metres, was built in Canning Town, Bow Creekin, Essex, England, in 1858, has three masts, schooner of oak and metal bottom, will be sold at the rooms of the undersigned on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant at 4 p.m., as she now lies off Stone-bunder, near Mody Bay. The ship is on view.

For further particulars application may be made to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 10, Delima Street, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glasswares, handsome oleographs and pictures in gilt frame, China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome 3 and 5 lights hanging kerosine lamps, rich velvet and Persian carpets, &c., the property of a gentleman. Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 40, Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glasswares, handsome oleographs and pictures in gilt frame, China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome Hink's patent kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, pictures, &c., &c., the same comprises star cut glasswares, handsome dinner and dessert services, cups and saucers, plated cruetstand, tea and coffee service, biscuit box butter cooler, pickle stand, spoons and forks, chamber candlesticks, reading lamp, table cutlery, handsome blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as a set of teak wood dining tables in 4 pieces, whatnot, conversation and reclining couches, round teapoys, chiffonier, book and hat stands, marble top round table, double screen, office writing tables, copying press, pier, side, dressing and washhand tables, drawing room, easy, low, folding, office and Madras pattern without arm chairs, iron cots, clothes press, chest-of-drawers, dressing glass, glass cupboard, handsome flower vases, table ornaments, pictures, clock, Cambay carpets, duplex table lamps, water filter, &c., &c. The above is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th August, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, above Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s Establishment, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a first class full sized slate billiard table by Thurston, with balls, cues, boards and lamps complete, a first rate sewing machine by Wheeler and Wilson, a large sized fish aquarium with gold fishes, a new breech-loading central fire single barrel gun with implements in case, a breech loading single barrel rifle with implements in case, rich tab ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, superior chromolithographs, and oleographs, handsome Hink's patent kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, a large sized aviary with birds, Milner's fireproof safe on stand, a large collection of choice and rare plants and roses in tubs and pots, &c., the property of the late C. BEARD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

N. B—The plants will be sold at 4-30 p. m.

On THURSDAY, the 5th August, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction at Parell, opposite the bungalow of Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Dubash, near Elphinstone Road, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases, table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, pictures, &c., the property of Captain C. RINGHAM.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

On SATURDAY, the 7th August, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 45, Upper Colaba, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-class sympathetic square pianoforte by Schiedmayer (nearly new), a handsome strong victoria, pair of handsome bay Arab horses, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, handsome Hink's patent kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, superior oil paintings and oleographs in gilt frames, the property of Surgeon-Major W. NOLAN, M.D.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF SUPERIOR CASHMERE SHAWLS.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on SATURDAY, the 7th August, at 2 p.m., the undermentioned shawls belonging to the estate of the late Mahirjee Goolam Mohideen Cashmeree.—

236 Superior cashmere shawls "Jamawar."
50 " " "Dooshala."

To suit the convenience of purchasers each shawl will be sold separately and the whole will be on view a week before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th July 1886.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS, with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices (no 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay. Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY of LONDON, and are prepared to issue POLICIES of Insurance against fire upon Spinning, Cotton or Jute Mills, Bungalows, Shops or other Buildings, Merchandize, Household Furniture, etc., either in Bombay or Up-country at moderate Rates.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 19th July 1886.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 12th, to MONDAY, the 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 7th July, 1886.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after the 26th instant to Registered shareholders on 30th June, 1886.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 7th July, 1886.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3 p.m., for the following objects :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.

2nd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of the Hon'ble Mr. F. Forbes Adam and Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 7th July, 1886.

THE PEOPLE OF INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., Ld.,
40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 8-12 per share, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum for the audited accounts of the half-year ending June 30, 1885, has this day been declared, and is payable on and after the 15th day of August 1886, on presentation of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES H. LATIMER & Co.,
Secretaries, Agents and Managers.

19th July, 1886.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 3rd August next, at 3-30 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1886.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

By order.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 21st July, 1886.

THE
LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, & MANUFACTURING CO., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 3rd August next, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1886.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

By order,

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 21st July, 1886.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the offices of the Compay, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 3rd August next, at 4-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited statements of accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1886.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th instant to the 3rd proximo both days inclusive.

By order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 21st July, 1886.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 3rd August next, at 5 p. m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1886

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

And notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

By order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Bombay, 21st July, 1886. Agents.

FAST DYED KHAKEE DRILLS.

GUARANTEED FAST AGAINST SOAP, Soda and Sunlight, also against perspiration, acids and ammonia.

These Drills are rapidly gaining favor, as the following testimonial, recently received from a Commanding Officer, amongst many others, will serve to show.

The Khakee Drill supplied by the Elgin Mills since January last, is thoroughly fast in colour, colour is not affected by the sun, and is so very slightly by washing, as to be imperceptible unless very closely compared with that which has not been washed, and up to present date I HAVE NOT SEEN ANY KHAKEE DRILL SO GOOD.

For samples and further particulars apply to

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY.

THE EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

FOR SALE

THE Goodwill, plant, fixtures, machinery, stock in trade, engines, dynamos and appliances belonging to the above Company and being in Bombay, Madras, Rampur, Lahore, Surat, Broach and Calcutta, together with the Patent rights of the Company throughout the Bombay Presidency (with certain exceptions) and the leases of the Company's premises at Mody Bay and Tardeo WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION on Wednesday, the 28th day of July instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises at Mody Bay, unless previously disposed of by private contract.

In one Lot.

The sale is by order of the Liquidators of the Company and is on account of Messrs. Premchund Roychund and Tribhowandass Dwarkadass, the first purchasers.

Detailed particulars of the property and conditions of sale together with cards to view may be obtained from C. E. Ashburner, Esq., Agent to the Liquidators at the Company's premises, Mody Bay, and from Messrs. Winter and Burder, Solicitors to the Liquidators at their offices, 30 Esplanade Road, Fort.—Dated this 14th day of July 1886.

WINTER & BURDER,
Solicitors to the Liquidators.

NOTICE.
FISRT-CLASS SUBORDINATE COURT AT BELGAUM.
APPLICATION FOR EXECUTION OF DECREE.
No. 964 of 1882.

Messrs. CUTLAR, PALMER and Co.....Plaintiffs.
vs.
JAMSETJEE KHARSETJEE BOYEE and others } Defendants.

TO THE CREDITORS whose names are mentioned in the schedule presented by JAMSETJEE and DHANJIBHOY, two of the defendants aforesaid, along with their application for insolvency, and to others who alleged themselves to be their creditors.

Take notice that your claims will be heard under Sec. 352, Civ. Pro. Code, on the dates mentioned below as follows :—

The creditors residing in or within the District of Belgaum } 16th August 1886.
Others residing outside the District of Belgaum } 20th Sept. 1886.

Dated 8th of July 1886.

JAYASATYABODHRAV TIRMALRAV, Inamdar,
First-class Subordinate Judge, Belgaum.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 79, OF 1831.

DORABJEE NANABHOY WADIA, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Cawasjee Patell Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..Plaintiff.
vs.
RUTTONJEE CURSETJEE WADIA, Executor of the last will of SORABJEE NOWROJEE WADIA, CURSETJEE NOWROJEE WADIA, BURJORJEE NANABHOY DAVER, all of Bombay, Parsee inhabitants, residing at Cawasjee Patell Street, and ARDESIR JEHANGIR WADIA and EDULJEE JEHANGIR, all of Bombay, Parsees, residing at Middle Colaba, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to an order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above suit, bearing date the ninth day of March one thousand-eight hundred and eighty six, NOTICE is here by given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia, late of Bommay, Parsee inhabitant, deceased, the Testator in the pleadings in the suit mentioned, who died at Bombay on or about the first day of November one thousand eight hundred and sixty, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House within one calendar month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 19th day of July 1886.

CHARLES E. FOX, Court Commissioner.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE remaining Stocks of Choice CLARETS SHERRIES, CHAMPAGNES and WHITE WINES, also WHISKIES and BRANDIES to be sold at less than cost prices in Bombay.

For prices and further particulars apply to

C. P. WARBURTON & Co.,
MILITARY SQUARE.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry ..... Rs.	50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole ..... "	55 0	Rs 59 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne ..... "	44 0	" —
Dry Elite " ..... "	46 0	" 48 0
First Quality Dry " ..... "	38 0	" 40 0
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or ..... "	55 0	" 58 2

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra ..... Rs. 43 0 —

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer ..... Rs.	15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer ..... "	16 0	" 19
Geisenheimer ..... "	17 0	" —
Leibfraumilch ..... "	21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein ..... "	21 0	" —
Hochheimer Berg ..... "	25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer ..... "	25 0	" 28 0
Marcobrunner ..... "	28 0	" 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg ..... "	34 0	" —

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE

Brauneberger ..... Rs.	15 0	Rs. —
Liebfraumilch ..... "	—	" 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg ..... "	18 0	" 21 0
Josefhofer ..... "	28 0	" 31 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg ..... "	28 0	" 31 0
Steinberger ..... "	28 0	" 31 0
Scharzhofberger ..... "	34 0	" 37 0
Johannisberger ..... "	35 0	" 38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne ..... Rs.	18 0	—

PORTWINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good old red Port ..... Rs.	19 0	—
Fine " " ..... "	22 0	—
Very fine " " ..... "	27 0	—
Most particular reserved old red Port. "	38 0	—

CLARETS.

From A. HERMANN AND Co., PARIS

	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
St. Julien Claret ..... Rs.	9 0	—

From Messrs H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Medoc ..... "	10 8	—
Chateau de Francs ..... "	13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc ..... "	14 0	—
Les Canons ..... "	16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun ..... "	18 0	—
Chateau Leoville ..... "	19 0	—
Chateau Li Roo St. Estephe ..... "	21 0	—
Cnateau Lallite ..... "	23 0	—
Chateau Marvesin ..... "	27 0	—

From MUNZER & SPANN.

	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe ..... Rs.	12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon ..... "	15 0	" 17 0
Margaux Medoc ..... "	17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Larose ..... "	28 0	" —

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc ..... Rs.	12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre ..... "	16 0	" —

CLARETS.—Continued.

From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, 14th Regt., N. I., Apollo Bunder, evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 23rd:—Waverley (s), from Shields. On the 24th:—Birmania (s), from Genoa; Pachumba (s), Kurrachee; and Lioness, Mauritius. Yesterday:—Regal (s), from Liverpool; Sierra Madrona, Penarth; and Anglo-Indian (s), Bussreh.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 24th:—Bokhara (s), for Shanghai; and City of Manchester (s), Marseilles.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of H. M.'s 24th Regt. N. I., at the Apollo Bunder, at a quarter past six o'clock this evening (weather permitting):—

March	Weber	Faust.
Valse	Pomone	Waldteufel.
Overture	The Barber of Seville	Rossini.
Valse	Thine Alone	Meissler.
Polka Mazurka	Les Graces	Morelley.
Galop	Flick and Flock	Hertel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Inchulva entered, and the s. s. Bokhara, Tasmania, and Knight of St. George left the dock yesterday.

A VAGRANT.—Henry Thomas, a European, was on Saturday declared a vagrant by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.—A general meeting of the Graduates' Association was held yesterday at 5-15 p.m., in the rooms of the Presidency Association, at which the rules of the Association, as submitted by the managing committee, were adopted with some amendments.

A BOAT CAPSIZED.—Tony No. 582, while sailing into Mody Bay Bunder on Friday evening last, with four passengers, suddenly capsized. Mr. McTiers, the second officer of the May Frere, witnessing the occurrence, at once sent a boat off to its assistance, and picked up the crew and passengers, and also secured the tony.

LOST PROPERTY.—Mr. Crompton, residing at the Adelphi Hotel, Clare Road, Byculla, reported to the police, on Friday last, the loss of his watch and gold chain, valued at Rs. 300, on Sunday, the 18th instant. The complainant left the hotel that morning at 10 o'clock, and after driving about the city returned to the hotel at 7 p.m., when he missed his watch and chain.

PUBLIC GARDEN AT IGATPURI.—We are informed that Mr. Muncherjee Dadabhoy Bhownagri, of Igatpuri and Bombay, has, with his usual thoughtful liberality and public spirit, presented a cheque for Rs. 50 to be utilized for the public garden at Igatpuri, either for benches for the public to rest on, or for any other general purpose, at the discretion of the authorities.

REPORTED THEFT.—Hargovind Manchand, a goldsmith, residing at Mombadavie Tank Road, reported to the police that during his absence from his house on the night of the 21st instant, some person opened his box with a duplicate key, and stole therefrom gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 460. Besides this property, there was in the box other gold and silver ornaments and precious stones, to the value of Rs. 400, which were untouched.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Ismail Bhawoodin, against whom there appeared a register of six previous convictions for theft, &c., was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing seven pieces of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 2, the property of Ismailkhan Russoolkhan, from his quarters at Temkar Mohlla early that Morning. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and also admitted several previous convictions, and was sentenced two years' rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Nadershaw Muncherjee, a noted character, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, of criminal breach of trust, in respect of a concertina, valued at Rs. 1-13-0, belonging to Wudilal Darsa, residing at Mombadavie. The accused obtained the concertina from the complainant on the pretence of repairing it, whereas he was found offering the article for sale in the bazaar, when he was arrested by the police. The accused, on admitting two previous convictions of a similar offence, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—The side wall of a three-storied house in 3rd Marine Lane fell in at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, and also the front wall of the 3rd floor and the front part of the roof fell in about the same time. The house was occupied by four Parsee families, but fortunately no persons were injured. The house belongs to a Parsee widow named Pherozbai, who occupied the 1st floor.—The side wall of a house at Girgaum fell in on Friday night last. No persons were injured.

POISONED BY MISTAKE.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at Cammateepoora 8th Street, on the body of Laloo, a Cammattee girl, aged 11 years. Deceased, on Friday morning, complained of pains in the stomach, and took down a bottle from a niche in the wall of her room, which contained an application for ringworm, of a poisonous nature, and swallowed about a teaspoonful of the mixture. She died from its effects at 3 o'clock on the same afternoon. The fact was that the death of the deceased was caused by an irritant poison which she took by mistake.

FOUND DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of a Hindoo, name unknown. The dead body of the deceased was found floating in a tank at Tank Street, on the forenoon, apparently that of a Mahratta about 40 years of age. In the pocket of his coat there was found Rs. 25-4-9 in currency notes and cash, a razor, and three copper rivets. There were no external marks of violence on it. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by his having been found drowned in a tank, but under what circumstances he was drowned there is no evidence to say.

FATAL FALL DOWN NOWROJEE HILL.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Joowa Gajee Jowaree Mahomed, aged 60 years. Deceased, on the night of the 19th instant, on his arrival in Bombay to go on a pilgrimage to Mecca, went on to the native town at Nowrojee Hill, and being unacquainted with the place, walked over the Nowrojee Hill cliff, and fell down from a height of about 50 feet, and sustained fatal injuries, from the effects of which he died on Friday evening last at the hospital. The following verdict was recorded:—That the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by an accidental fall down Nowrojee Hill. The jury are of opinion that the eastern face of the hill should be protected by a wall or fencing to prevent persons falling over.

THE BOMBAY CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR DISPENSARY.—Dr. J. A. da Gama delivered on Saturday, in the above establishment, the first of a series of lectures which he proposes to give on the subject that for the last fourteen years he has paid special attention to, *viz.*, opth almic surgery. There was a crowded hall, among those present being Mr. Spencer, Judge, Small Causes Court, Mr. Sorabjee Powalla, Drs. B. S. Shroff, M. Settna, Divecha, P. Manuel Lisboa Pinto, and most of the senior students of the Grant Medical College. Dr. da Gama's remarks were all of a practical nature, the subject chosen being hard cataract. The operation was described, then the instruments required, the accidents that can happen during an after removal of the lens. A hard cataract was successfully removed from the left eye of a patient.

ALLEGED PERJURY IN A HIGH COURT SUIT.—At the Fort Police Court on Thursday, before Mr. Cooper, Chuttoorbooj Waljee, a merchant, charged Goverdun Pittamber and Ruttonsey Lilladhur, piece-goods merchants, with perjury in a suit brought against the first accused in the High Court before Mr. Justice Pinhey. The suit was a claim for about Rs. 4,000, alleged to be due by the accused. The accused in the suit it was alleged gave false evidence, and Mr. Justice Pinhey sanctioned in October 1885 the prosecution. Mr. Mooljee appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Crawford defended the accused. Before the case was gone into, Mr. Crawford raised the point that his Worship could not hear the case as proceedings were instituted nearly nine months after the sanction of Mr. Justice Pinhey. The Criminal Procedure Code allowed jurisdiction to the magistrate only when proceedings were commenced six months after the granting of the sanction. The case was therefore barred by time. Mr. Mooljee contended that it was not time-barred, as proceedings could only be instituted after an appeal, which was filed by the parties in the suit, had been disposed of. The six months' time dated only from that period. Mr. Cooper, however, discharged the accused. The complainant, of course, could get a fresh sanction.

THE MARWAREE CASE.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, Mr. Cooper decided the case in which Hasarimull Dunroop was charged with assaulting Sudanand Essoba, the cashier and accountant of the Small Cause Court on the 20th. inst. The accused had been charged with robbery, but on the evidence Mr. Cooper framed a charge of assault. Mr. Anderson, instructed by Mr. Buckland, defended. After calling another witness as to the assault, Mr. Anderson examined Inspector Jones as to the state the accused was in when taken to him. Mr. Jones said the accused had stated he had been beaten and appeared to be ill, but had no marks of injury on him. He was therefore sent to the G. T. Hospital. The medical evidence of Dr. Easdon, the house surgeon, showed that the accused had been detained in hospital only because he complained of being hurt, but having shown no symptoms of internal injury he was discharged from there. Mr. Cooper said, in dealing with the case, he came to the conclusion that the complainant had been violently pushed by the accused, in consequence of which it appeared he fell off a verandah on to a road below. His Worship thought there also must have been some provocation for the accused acting in the way he did. He could not say if any abuse had passed or whether the complainant had pulled the accused's ear as was stated by one of the witnesses. But the accused was not justified in pushing an old man in the violent way he appears to have done. The accused was fined Rs. 15, and was allowed to take out summonses against those who struck him.

PROPOSED MORTUARY CHAPEL FOR SEWREE CEMETERY.—We believe that many of our readers will be glad to hear that steps are being taken at last to erect a Mortuary Chapel in the cemetery at Sewree for the use of the English Church. To those who have attended funerals there during the monsoon, the urgent need of some building in which to hold the service must have forcibly presented itself; while, on the higher ground of reverence for the bodies of the holy dead, it must have occurred to them that our brethren of the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian communions had set us an example which we had been slow to imitate. We hope that ere long this want will be supplied, and the reproach we have incurred will be removed. The matter was discussed at the meeting of the Bombay Clerical Society in May, when an unanimous opinion was expressed with regard to the proposal to raise funds to erect a suitable Chapel. In view, however, of the cemetery being closed at no distant date, it was proposed that the construction be a light and moveable one, so that when the time comes to move, it may be taken down, and put up again in the new ground. A small sub-committee was then appointed to ascertain the cost of erecting a chapel with enclosed sanctuary, and nave open at the sides, capable of being removed, and to apply to the Municipality and the Burial Board for a site, and permission to build on it. Since then we understand that the necessary permission has been granted, and the Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department has been asked to prepare plans, &c. The cost of the chapel has not yet been estimated, but we hope that the necessary sum, when declared, will be raised without much difficulty.—*Bombay Diocesan Record.*

HIGH COURT.—JULY 24.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

DISPUTE BETWEEN TWO LANDLORDS.

NATHOO LALLJEE *vs.* LWARKADAS DAMODHUR AND ANOTHER.

THIS was a light and air case, in which the plaintiff claimed that the defendants were not entitled to build their house at Mango Senoy Street, on the south and east of the plaintiff's house, so as to interfere with the plaintiff's ancient lights. The plaintiff also claimed damages for certain injury done to his wall. The Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, for the defendants. The hearing of the case extended over nine days; and Mr. Justice Jardine delivered judgment last week:—

His Lordship said that the plaintiff claimed that, to the south of his house and between it and the defendants' old house was a gully, about two feet wide, and an open verandah, also about two feet wide. The defendants claimed the right to build over this verandah, alleging that the first and other floors of their old house overhung the said verandah. This allegation was denied by the plaintiff. The evidence on this point was of a contradictory character. His Lordship, however, relying on the evidence of Mr. Rughunath Mukund, the defendants' architect, whose evidence was strongly attacked by the plaintiff's counsel as wilfully false, held that the defendants' allegation was true. The other point in dispute was in regard to the defendants' building on the east side of the plaintiff's house. On this point also the evidence was contradictory, and his Lordship held that the plaintiff was not entitled to an injunction in reference to this part of the case also. The next point in dispute was in reference to a wall between the plaintiff's and defendants' houses. The defendants admitted that, in removing their own wall, some little damage was unavoidably caused to the plaintiff's wall, which had been built partly against theirs. Mr. Hewson, the architecht for the plaintiff, was of opinion that the defendants had wilfully damaged the plaintiff's wall, and that the manner in which the defendants were repairing it was objectionable. Mr. Forde, however, who was also a witness for the plaintiff, but more impartial, deposed that there was little, if any, substantial injury done to it wilfully. His Lordship held that the damage was not wilful, that the defendants took all the necessary precautions, and that the manner in which it was being repaired, was the proper manner of doing it. The only other point in the case was the allegation that the defendants had blocked up the entrance on the east front of plaintiff's house into his sweeper's passage with earth and stones. The defendants denied that they blocked up the door, and said that, whenever building materials were inadvertently placed against it, they were removed by the defendants. The plaintiff's counsel admitted that the obstruction, whatever it was, was not put as an assertion of any right in the defendants, but as evidence was given on the matter, his Lordship said he must give an opinion. His Lordship held that the plaintiff was not entitled to any injunction in that matter as claimed. All the points in the case having been found in favour of the defendants, the suit was dismissed with costs.

THE MALTESE ABDUCTION CASE.

AT the Fort Police Court on Saturday, Mr. Cooper resumed the case in which Vincent Gatt charged Francis Martinelli with kidnapping his daughter. Mr. D'Souza, pleader, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Sergeant Atkinson defended Martinelli.

Mr. D'Souza re-examined Gatt, who said, first cousins are allowed to marry with a dispensation from the Roman Catholic Church. This dispensation is only granted on urgent grounds being given. They are also allowed to marry by dispensation when they are past the marriageable age.

Mr. Cooper: That may be an age of 102. (Laughter.)

Witnessed continued: The dispensation cannot be bought. There is a fine, but that goes to defray the expenses of getting the dispensation from the Pope. He did not think his daughter was old enough to marry, and he had not received any proposals from any young man. There was no young man for whom she had a distaste and to whom he wished to marry her. He was never drunk in his life; the first glass of liquor he tasted was when he was 34 years of age. He tasted it often after that period. He did drink moderately, and sometimes never touched liquor for six or seven days.

Mr. Cooper: The question is whether he makes up for lost time. (Laughter.)

Mr. D'Souza: I mean you have never been drunk in your life. You are not teetotaller? You are are not like one of us who have any reason to take the pledge?

Mr. Cooper: You speak of yourself, I hope. (Laughter.)

Gatt: No; I was never drunk.

Antonia Gatt said: I am the daughter of the complainant. I was 14 last April. I know the accused; he is a cousin of mine. He lived with us, and left us about six or seven months ago. He left because my father received a letter from my brother at Malta. After the accused went away he corresponded with me. He wrote letters to me. My father was not aware of that fact.

Mr. D'Souza: Have you any of those letters.

A.—No; I was told to burn the letters. I gave them to the cook and he burnt them.

Q.—To what effect were those letters?

A.—He asked me to write to him always and to go off with him.

Q.—Why did he ask you to go with him.

A.—He asked me that once before he left. I said no. I could not do such a thing. He expressed an affection for me in the letters.

Q.—What affection—that of a cousin? You know there is the love between cousins and another kind of love. (A laugh.) Did he ask you to marry him?

A.—He asked me to marry him. I said I could not without my father's consent. I suppose if he had asked my father, the latter would not have consented. Martinelli knew it, and that was the reason he asked me to leave my father.

Q.—Did he ever tell you where to go?

A.—Yes, to the Church Gate Station and meet Mr. de Jesus. He told me to do so twice. He fixed one Saturday to go to the station. I went on that Saturday; it was about six months ago.

Q.—What did he tell you?

A.—That Mr. de Jesus would take a ticket, and that I was not to speak to him till I got to Bandora, when I was to go to his house. My cousin said he would come whenever he had time. I went to Bandora.

Q.—Had you any money?

A.—Yes, Rs. 5, which my cousin sent me. It paid my expenses. I was quite unacquainted with Bandora. From the station Mr. de Jesus took me home to his mother, though I knew none of his family. It was about six o'clock in the evening. I did nothing, but next day I wanted to write to my parents, but Mrs. Jesus, the old lady, told me I should not do so.

Q.—Then what happened?

A. Mr. Palmer showed me a letter written by my cousin to the effect that I had no parents, that I was sick, and he was ordered to take me for a change.

His Worship: But this is not evidence.

Witness: I do not know who wrote it. My cousin's name was on the letter. I know his writing; it was not his. I spent the day with Mrs. Jesus, though I had no invitation to do so. On Monday Mr. Palmer came early and told me that my cousin was waiting for me. I went to my cousin, who was at the door. He asked me to go with him to the Byculla Police Station. I would not go till Mr. Palmer told me I had better go.

Q.—Yes, and then what did you do?

A.—My cousin wanted me to go to the station, and say I had never seen him. I would not go but afterwards went. I wanted to turn back and did so, going back to Mr. Jesus' house. My cousin then got frightened. He said my father might come here; you had better come to Mr. Palmer's house with him. This was between half-past two and three in the morning.

Q.—Well, what did you do?

A.—My cousin asked me to write a letter for him. I did so and gave it to him. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer was there.

Q.—Who was the most agreeable lady, Mrs. Palmer or Mrs. Jesus. (Laughter.)

Witness.—My cousin took the letter away, and I saw him again at Mrs. Palmer's at noon.

Q.—Why did he come?

A.—He asked me to go to the Police Station. He took me till near the Police Station in a carriage, and then directed me to go to the Superintendent. I went and saw the Police Superintendent.

Q.—Had you any conversation with Martinell?

A.—Yes, he instructed me to say if I were asked that I was only near my father's house, and that I had not seen him for three months. I was always with my father. He treated me kindly. He has never ill-treated me.

Q.—How did this notion get abroad that your father was cruel to you?

A.—Martinell told me to say so to get him out of trouble. He told me this when I went to Bandora. I say it on my oath that he never struck me or dragged me about by the hair of my head. I had no reason to complain of his treatment.

Q.—Then why did you leave your father's house to go to Bandora?

A.—I was foolish.

Q.—Yes, that may be, but why?

A.—Because the accused asked me.

His Worship: What did you intend to do?

A.—To go where my cousin asked me.

Mr. Sergeant Atkinson, in cross-examination: Are you sure you are 14 years of age. You look, you know, a little older.

His Worship: I don't know whether you have a right to compliment the witness, Mr. Atkinson.

Q.—Who told you you were 14? Your father, I suppose?

Witness: Yes, he did.

Q.—Now you have brother, and you are next to him?

A.—Yes. He is not 20 but 17.

Q.—Well, I presume there is a difference of at least one year between you.

Witness: Yes, there is about two years difference.

Mr. Sergeant Atkinson: Then that will make you, you know, over 14.

Witness: I am between 14 and 15 years.

Q.—Now we have it. Now why did you say so little when you were examined in chambers on the last occasion? You, see you have told us a great many things now that we never heard before?

Witness: Because I was never asked.

Q.—You knew you were to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

Witness: Yes, but I was not asked.

Q.—Now, if you had your father's and your mother's consent to marry your cousin, would you marry him now?

Witness: No, I would not.

Q.—When you were examined on the last occasion you stated you would.

Witness: Yes, I did so, because my cousin told me to say so.

Q.—Permit me to ask when he told you to say so?

Witness: When we were coming from Bandora.

Q.—Do you really mean to tell the Court that?

Witness.—Yes, I do.

Mr. Sergeant Atkinson: It is a lie upon the face of it. It is a physical impossibility (giving witness four letters she had written to her cousin). Take any one in your hand. Are they in your handwriting?

Witness (looking at one): Yes, this is in my handwriting.

His Worship: Let me see those letters. No doubt they commence or end with some very affectionate expression. (Laughter.) This one ends in "your affectionate cousin."

Mr. Sergeant Atkinson: Yes, or "Dearest cousin," and has kisses throughout. (Laughter.) Where were these letters written?

Witness: At home.

Q.—Don't scowl at me. I'm not angry with you. (Laughter.) Was any one present, or did any one dictate the letters.

Witness: My mother was present but she can't read English.

Q.—Very convenient, but I don't blame you for it. (Laughter.) Now if anybody says that the accused dictated the letters to you, it is not true, is it?

Witness: It is not true.

Q.—Then, you wrote them out of your own head and gushing heart? (Laughter.) They were not put into your head by any one? Don't look angry at me. (Renewed laughter.)

His Worship: Which one are you alluding to? Is it the one with the crosses, or the consolation stars at the end. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Sergeant Atkinson: Yes. Now (reading it), did your father get very angry; mind this is your own writing? Don't get angry, I'm only reading your own letter? (Laughter.)

Witness did not answer.

Mr. Sergeant Atkinson continuing reading: "He gave me a good slap." Mind, you swore he never slapped you on your face. "I did not know where I was, and turned me out of the house." Is that true or false?

Witness: Yes, it is true. He got angry with me that evening

Mr. Sergeant Atkinson (quoting): "I did not know where I was." I think that was a good slap?

Witness: It is true.

Mr. Sergeant Atkinson: I presume that he struck you so severely that you were nearly out of your senses.

Witness: Yes. I did not know what I was about.

Mr. Sergeant Atkinson: He struck you a severe blow and deprived you of your senses. Is that what you mean to tell the Court? Is it true or false?

Witness (hesitatingly): Yes.

Mr. Sergeant Atkinson: Why did you hesitate to tell us the truth? (Reading) "And I was going to you"—I'm reading your own letter—"but I had no boots, and I wanted to take them but my mother would not let me take them." Is that true or false?

Witness (slowly): I don't recollect that.

At the suggestion of the Court the whole of the letters were given to the witness, and the learned counsel then cross-examined her upon them after she had read them.

His Worship: Well, you read the letter (the one referred to).

Witness: Yes.

His Worship: Was it written when you were in a foolish state of mind? (A laugh.)

Witness: I was told to write it by a neighbour, Mrs. King. She knew my father used to get angry, and she showed me how to write the letter.

Mr. Sergeant Atkinson: Did she show you how to write the other letters?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Sergeant Atkinson: Then you had no intention of doing so desperate an act as drowning yourself, as you write in this letter, for love's sake? (Laughter.)

Witness: No.

His Worship: And this is all nonsense?

Witness: Yes.

His Worship: Did this lady read many novels? (Laughter.)

Addressing Mr. D'Souza, his Worship remarked that after the above evidence he did not think any jury would convict the accused. The girl appeared to have acted with the greatest discretion.

Mr. D'Souza: Discretion?

His Worship: Discretion. Her father may well be proud of her. She appears, during the whole time when she was at Bandora, to have been either with Mrs. Jesus or Mrs. Palmer.

Mr. D'Souza: But that circumstance does not relieve the accused from the fact of taking her away. I rely upon other evidence.

His Worship: You are a man of the world, you are acquainted with juries. Do you think any jury after hearing this young lady's evidence would convict the accused? I only put the question to you; of course I'm bound to hear all the evidence.

Mr. D'Souza: Yes, your Worship, but I'll ask you to bear with me.

His Worship: I'm in your hands. But with your experience of a Bombay jury, do you think they would proceed to hear the case after this evidence?

Mr. D'Souza said he had intended, after making out a *primâ facie* case, to ask that it should be sent to the Sessions. The young lady was not used to being questioned in a Police Court, and she was placed in a very awkward position. What between her lover and her father she was led, in cross-examination, to answer questions.

His Worship: I don't allude to her cross-examination, but the examination-in-chief. Have you any further questions to put, Mr. Sergeant Atkinson?

Mr. Sergeant Atkinson said he had none. After what had fallen from his Worship, he would not waste the time of the Court.

In cross-examination by Mr. D'Souza, Miss Gatt explained that her father got angry when he received the letter from Malta from her brother, because he knew nothing about what took place and slapped her. She did not lose her senses.

Mr. D'Souza: Take this letter in your hand, it alludes to your drowning yourself; when did you write it.

Witness: I can't say. I wrote it at Mrs. King's place.

Q.—Why did you write it? Under what circumstances?

Witness: Mrs. King showed me how to write it. She showed me how to answer all my cousin's letters, as she was in my confidence.

His Worship: And as encouraged it, I suppose? (Laughter.) Is she here?

Mr. D'Souza: She is not here.

His Worship (laughing): She is the lady that ought to be here, I suppose. (Laughter.)

Miss Gatt continued that her cousin had asked her to leave her father's house before these letters. Mrs. King knew Martinelli had asked her to run away.

His Worship: What age is Mrs. King? Is she a young woman?

Witness: Yes.

His Worship: Used she to talk to you about love and that kind of nonsense? (Laughter.)

Witness (laughing): Yes.

His Worship: If it had not been for Mrs. King, would you have acted in this foolish way?

Witness: No, I don't think I would have.

De Jesus, with whom Miss Gatt had gone to Bandora, was next examined. He spoke about the arrangements Martinelli had made with him to meet the girl at the station and escort her to Bandora, where he had said he was going to place her in school till she attained her majority. Witness knew it was a love affair. Martinelli had made a similar arrangement once before, but it fell through owing to witness. He worked in the same place with the accused. Witness then detailed the facts of the journey to Bandora as Miss Gatt had stated.

In cross-examination witness denied ever having seen Gatt drunk. The latter was only in the habit of taking a peg now and again. He was never three sheets in the wind.

John Linin-Pereira was examined as to Gatt's sobriety. With his knowledge of Gatt, who was for five months a neighbour, witness never saw him drunk, and he always appeared happy with his family.

At this stage the case was adjourned till the 1st August.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 22nd instant:—

THE ANCHOR HOY.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 16th July, forwarding estimate by the Engineer of cost of repairing Anchor Hoy "Grappler," amounting to Rs. 1,187, as against the amount Rs. 600 mentioned by the Port Officer as the probable cost when Trustees' Resolution No. 324 of 1st July was passed. He states that the budget provision for repairs to the Anchor Hoy for the current year is Rs. 1,000 and he requests that the Engineer's estimate may be sanctioned at an early date to permit of the repairs being taken in hand.

Resolution sanctioned.

EFFECTS OF THE MONSOON.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 10th July, stating that the cart passages on the west of the Clerk Bunder have from the heavy rains become impassable, and that great difficulty is experienced in carting away the coal stacked there. He requests therefore that the Engineer may be asked to do what is necessary to repair these passages as soon as possible.

Read memo. by Engineer, dated 12th July, estimating the cost of metalling the passages referred to at Rs. 996.

Read memo. by chairman dated 13th July calling for an estimate leaving out two roads running east and west.

Read memo. by Engineer, dated 14th July, furnishing the necessary estimate, it amounts to Rs. 532.

Resolution.—The work estimated to cost Rs. 532 is sanctioned to be charged to the Budget allotment for contingent works, Bunder Properties.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 5th July, reporting that the late rains have made the wharf on the Frere Land Reclamation which has been recently levelled off impassable for carts employed in removing coal, and requesting that the wharf may be metalled to a width of 40' as soon as possible.

Read report by Engineer, dated 8th July, stating that the wharf is below coping level, and if metalled should be raised so as to obtain a natural fall for rain into the basin, and that this will entail raising it 0' all over. He states that the wharf is 720 feet long, and that to metal it to a width of 40' will cost Rs. 2,223. He further states that the plots behind being lower than the wharf will require draining, and that this will cost Rs. 462.

Resolution.—The work estimated to cost in the aggregate Rs 2,690 is sanctioned to be charged to the Budget allotment for contingent works, Bunder Properties.

ASSESSMENT OF PORT TRUST PROPERTY.

Submitted Government Resolution No. 400, dated 19th September 1885, regarding the assessment of Port Trust property, for Municipal purposes, with reference to the following passage in it: "As in making the estimate of the amount due, the cost of repairing docks and bunder roads has been included in the working expenses, it would not be right that the Port Trustees' should transfer this cost to the Municipality during the continuance of the present settlement without making a corresponding addition to the not rateable value of the property, and consequently to the amount paid in lieu of consolidated rate."

Read memo. to the Engineer, dated 21st October, 1885, requesting him in communication with the Traffic Manager and Dock Superintendent to report which of the Bunder and Dock roads may most conveniently be made over to the Municipality for repair.

Submitted report by the Engineer, dated 1st December 1885.

Submitted memo. by the chairman, dated 18th June 1886.

Submitted further report and plan prepared by the Engineer showing the Bunder and Dock roads proposed to be made over for maintenance to the Municipality. The Engineer states that these roads cost Rs. 30,050, per annum, to repair and cleanse.

Resolution.—The Municipality should be requested under section 37 of the Port Trust Act to maintain, keep in repair, light and cleanse the areas tinted green upon the plan as recommended by the Land Committee, as also the area of which the metalling was sanctioned under Resolution No. 350, dated 22nd instant.

PROPOSED OVERBRIDGE AT WADI BUNDER.

Submitted letter from the Secretary G. I. P. Railway Company, dated 7th February, forwarding for inspection plan of the proposed overbridge, with approach roads and low level roads at Wadi Bunder.

Submitted memo. by the chairman, dated 5th March, calling upon the Engineer to report whether the plan is in accordance with the arrangements to which the Trustees have agreed as to the land to be given up, the point to which the south approach would extend, &c.

Submitted Report by the Engineer, dated 7th June. He forwards a plan showing that the foot of the bridge approach will be 300' or 400' to the southward of the limit, as agreed to by the Trustees according as the incline is made 1 in 35 or 1 in 40, the result being that more land will be required for the side streets, than was contemplated by the Trustees. He states that it was expected that 2,031 square yards would have to be given free, that Rs. 3,000 would be spent on making side roads and Rs. 50,000 on approach, that taking the slope at 1 in 35 there would be required 3,196 square yards, that the cost of making would be Rs. 4,149, and the side walls and filling would cost Rs. 54,000. The Engineer states that he understood it to be intended that the Railway Company's portion of the bridge should be on their own property, but that according to the Railway Company's plan now submitted the south abutment, which carries the girders of the south-most span, is planted entirely on Port Trust property, and that if the understanding is that the Trustees and the Railway Company should each pay for the works on their own ground, the Trustees will have to pay not only for the south abutment, which is not required for the purposes of the approach, but also for the approach, thus making the cost of their works considerably more than the amount they expected to spend. The Engineer states that in considering the question and offering to pay for the south approach it was expected that the same slope as the other overbridges, *viz.*, 1 in 30, which has answered well would be taken, and that it was also expected that it would be possible to keep the abutment will within the Railway Company's property. The Engineer states that if a slope of 1 in 40 be adhered to the abutment must be shifted considerably within the Railway property, or that the Trustees must be prepared to give up more than 3,196 square yards of land, to bear the extra cost, of making the roads and extending the approach, and also to demolish the half of Ralli's godown, which was built only a few years ago at a cost of Rs. 41,000. With regard to the approaches on the north side the Engineer considers that the Trustees should strongly protest against the approach from Hancock Bridge being taken over the road passing the Trustees' Santa Cruz property, as it would form a high embankment on the south side, preventing proper access and injuring the value of the property; that a very good site for this high-level approach may be found alongside of and to the south of this road in the Railway Company's compound. He states that this alternative will admit of the present road being maintained for the large traffic between the Hancock Bridge and Mazagon, and the Coal Bunders.

Resolution.—The Railway Company having already been informed that their plan of the Overbridge shows the south approach to extend much further than was agreed to by the Trustees, no further action is at present necessary with regard to that point. With regard to the proposal to make an approach to the bridge on the north side along Hancock Road, the agent of the Railway Company should be informed that the Trustees cannot agree to it because of the injury that would be done by the inclined road blocking up the access of the Trustees' Santa Cruz property, and the Trustees Engineer's proposal to get over the difficulty should be explained to the agent.

THE PORT TRUST ACCOUNTS.

Read the following report by the Government Auditor, dated 22nd instant, on the accounts of the Trust for the year to 31st March 1886. In submitting the balance sheet and statements of accounts of the Bombay Port Trust for the financial year ending 31st March, 1886, duly certified as examined and found correct, we have the honor to report for the information of the Trustees, that the accounts of the income and expenditure of the Trust have been duly audited and passed as correct.

2. In reference to the 2nd paragraph of our report, dated 19th January 1886, on the accounts for the half year ended 30th September 1885, we note with approval that the loss during the year on account of debentures issued at a discount has been held as a suspense account to be written off by yearly appropriations from revenue, the charge being debited to interest. The amount written off during 1885-86 is Rs. 1,000.

Resolution.—The accounts should be printed and submitted to Government, and copy furnished to the Trustees as usual.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Letter from the Port Officer, dated 17th July, reporting that Captain John Wright Livingstone, of the B. I. S. N. Company's service, passed the necessary examination qualifying him to pilot steamers under 1,000 tons register through the outer part of the harbour.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 20th July 1886.	For week ending 20th July 1885.
Vessels piloted into harbour	17	17
" " out of "	22	17
" transported "	18	15
" attended to "	5	2

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 19th July 1886.	For week ending 19th July 1885.
Vessels entered	9	14
" left	14	18
" remaining in Dock	14	16

TEAS.—The best are those of the HOLTA TEA COMPANY (Gold Medal), and they take the highest place at the Calcutta Tea Sales.—PHILLIPS & Co. Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE TRAMWAY COMPANY AND THE PUBLIC.

WE think there should be a strong and combined protest against the new right which the tramway company are trying to secure for themselves. The company is no more entitled to special legislation than an ordinary hack conveyance keeper. The company should have no more power over the passenger after he has once paid his fare than a hack buggy driver has over his fare. The miserable little slip which the tramway company gives to its passengers is more for the protection of their own interests than for the good of the passengers. The tramway authorities are welcome to take any measures they think proper to guard against their servants defrauding them, but the general public have nothing whatever to do with it. To saddle the latter, therefore, with a law which is solely necessary to the company is contrary to all laws of equity. The so-called tickets are the flimsiest bits of paper, and are very difficult to be preserved, and if once lost the company demand fresh fare, their power to do which we seriously doubt.—*Rast Goftar.*

THE BARODA DEWAN.

WE repeat that Baroda is by no means a loser by the retirement of Cazee Shahboodin from the dewanship. As dewan the Cazee was a failure. We trust that the new dewan, Rao Bahadoor Luxmun Juggonath (late Sir Suba) has been raised to this dignity by the Gaekwar after having satisfied himself as to the Rao Bahadoor's fitness for the post. We ourselves do not know him, and are therefore unable to say that he is not fit. We can say one thing, however, that the Gaekwar could not have made a better selection than that of Dewan Bahadoor Manlobhoy Jasbhoy for the Baili dewanship. Who can deny his right and tittle to the dewanship itself after his successes in Cutch?—*Rast Goftar.*

THE PROPOSED MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

THE Municipal Commissioner thinks the oval a much better site for the Municipal building than the site near the G. I. P. Railway terminus, which is in the midst of noise and bustle. Did not this argument exist when the foundation-stone was laid, and who is to pay the twelve thousand rupees spent on that occasion? We do not see why we should give up a central spot in favour of an out-of-the-way plot.—*Gujerati.*

Native Opinion says:—It is now contemplated to abandon the site opposite the Railway terminus for one nearer the Sailors' Home. The change will, we think, result in great inconvenience to the public who desire to have their municipal buildings centrally situated. Besides there is the question of cost. The condition attached to the grant of a site near the Sailors' Home contemplates an increased outlay, and we cannot but agree with Captain Selby when he says that he is entirely opposed to the site.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE EXHIBITION.

THE movement to present a testimonial to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales cannot possibly meet with approval in India. The manner in which it is sought to recompense the Prince for his share in making the Colonial Exhibition a success is in many respects objectionable.—*Kaiser-i-Hind.*

MR. WILFRID BLUNT'S CONVERSION.

It is with satisfaction that we read of Mr. Wilfrid Blunt having declared openly for Mr. Gladstone and his policy. When in Bombay, we told Mr. Blunt that however bitter his differences with the Liberal Ministry regarding affairs in Egypt, he would one day have to be amongst the staunchest of Mr. Gladstone's supporters. What we observed then has come to pass at an opportune moment. The new Gladstonian is possessed of an earnest reforming spirit and a purity of motive too rare in these days to escape suspicion from political Philistines. There is many a "friend of India" amongst English politicians, whom we would hesitate to name in the same breath with Mr. Blunt, in spite of his shortcomings. We are glad he has joined hands with those whom he is likely to do yeoman's service. Our only regret is that he was not better understood by some of our Anglo-Indian friends while in this country.—*Indian Spectator.*

THE HINDUS AND HINDU SOCIAL REFORM.

Native Opinion says:—A foreigner discussing with a stranger the manners and customs of Hindu society and not discussing them philosophically, but dealing with them, with a view to introduce violent changes into them is a spectacle which only shows how low the Hindu public has fallen. Strangers and malcontents may abuse and revile them as much as they like, hideous pictures may be exultingly drawn and disseminated far and wide, of the morals of the females, gross charges may be levelled against their old men and priests, and yet we shall find a number of people calling themselves Hindus who will not only look placidly on, but welcome all the rank productions of an abusive imagination with claps of admiration. We again say that in saying so we are looking at the principle only of such things quite apart from the merits of the question. We strongly take an exception to such transactions. Foreigners and strangers have no right whatsoever to dictate to Hindu society what customs and manners they ought to give up and what to adopt. We consider that the manners of a nation are their own property

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 24.

MONEY appears to have taken an upward turn in London again, Reuter quoting the rate of discount in the open market on 3 months' bills at 1⅛ and on 6 months' at 1⅛, an advance of ⅛ and ⅜ per cent. respectively. The movement is probably due to the usual tendency at this time of year when money begins to come into demand for harvest purposes and has evidently nothing of an adverse character for trade purposes. Consols being ⅛ higher at 101, while Indian Securities are unchanged. Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares have recovered, another £1 for share being now quoted at £60.

In the London General Produce markets, Calcutta Linseed is quoted 3d. per quarter easier again. Coffee is firmer at 66s. per cwt. for Mid-Plantation Ceylon, an advance of 2s. Wheat is unaltered with the exception of Hard Red, which comes 6d. per quarter higher.

COTTON in Liverpool shows a slight backward tendency. The sales in Liverpool yesterday were 10,000 bales including 600 Surats, and the only alterations in ready rates were an advance of 1-16d. in Good Hingunghat and Good Dharwar, but Americans, to arrive, were 3-64d. lower in near and 1-64d. in distant positions, and Futures in New-York were 5 points easier. To-day's report makes no change in prices of any kinds, the Liverpool sales coming 8,000 bales, including 500 Surats.

The weekly statistics from Liverpool display nothing of special interest either in the movements of the week or the comparison with previous seasons. The Liverpool stock has diminished by 26,000 bales, at which it is 180,000 bales, less than last year, and the total visible supply for all Europe has decreased by 110,000 bales bringing it 50,000 bales under the figures of a year ago. Thus statistically speaking the staple occupies a very strong position, and so far as the influence of supply goes prices should be firmly maintained if not even advanced somewhat from their present level between now and the end of the year. But the real governing power is the American crop news, respecting which the most that can be said just yet is that a bumper yield seems unlikely, although something over last season is probable.

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 23rd instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1886.	1885	1884.
Total supply of all kinds.....	1,530,000	1,580,000	1,938,910
,, ,, Surats	344,000	278,000	636,970

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool.....	601,000	781,000	831,990
,, London	18,000	22,000	53,000
American afloat	50,000	20,000	51,000
East Indian ,, ...	89,000	34,000	93,000
	758,000	857,000	1,028,990
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 5-16d.	5 9-16d.	6¼d.
,, Good Fair Dholleras ...	3 15-16d.	4¾d.	4¾d.
Difference ..	1½d.	13-16d.	1⅜d.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Week's Receipts	10,000	2,000	3,000
,, Exports to U. K.....	24,000	5,000	15,000
,, ,, Continent	9,000	5,000	3,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept...	5,375,000	4,696,000	4,751,000
,, Exports to U. K. ,, ..	2,452,000	2,359,000	2,354,000
,, ,, Continent ,, ..	1,719,000	1,435,000	1,409,000
,, Stock in the Ports	255,000	223,000	240,000

We have had a dull market here t-day with and easier tone, but no lower prices. No business of any importance has been done that we are aware of either in ready Cotton or Futures. Taking the weather into account the receipts are considerable, 1,687 bales yesterday, one half of which is Westerns.

In WHEAT AND SEEDS there is nothing whatever new to report. The break in the weather promises better for the Gingelly crop in Khandeish, which looked a little critical a few days ago.

The receipts of produce yesterday were :—

Wheat	27,593	cwts.
Linseed.....	3,167	,,
Rapeseed	5,581	,,
Gingelly	995	,,
Poppy Seed	2,555	,,

FREIGHTS are steady at unchanged rates. The s.s. County of York is reported to have been fixed for U. K. or Continet at 20s. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—Sterling has ruled very quiet without quotable movement in rates. Bar Silver in London has lost the previous recovery of 1-16d., but in the existing state of affairs Silver follows exchange not exchange Silver, so that the movement has not effected us. Ready rates are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1-4s. 27-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1-4s. 27-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 7-8d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ...	1s. 5d.	,,
Francs ,, ,, ...	1-78½.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet with next to nothing doing. Fours we quote still at Rs. 97½, Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 100¾.

SHARES remain dull, and in many cases quotations are easier. Bank of Bombays are an exception, being in request at Rs. 727½, no sellers. Spinning and Weaving Mills are lower. Manockjee Petits are Rs. 2½, Framjee Petit Rs. 5, Soonderdass Rs. 5, Queen Rs. 15, Jewraz Balloo Rs. 7½ lower. Dhurumseys are Rs. 1½ lower, the shareholders apparently beginning to see what ought to have been manifest to them long ago that their property wont realise more than enough to pay their debts. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are lower again by Rs. 25 at Rs. 2,850 for first issue. Telephones are down to Rs. 9½ per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	727½
Bank of Bengal ...	43,000	500	all	10 do.	825xd.
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	660
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank.....	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ do.	$59
National Bank of India.....	37,320	250		5 pct.	112xd.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	505
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	..	113
Alfred Manf'g. Co. ..	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manf'g. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	695
Ballary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bhownagur Mills ..	9,300	100	100	...	1
Bio.Cotton Mf'g Co.,Ld.	600	500	500	..	450
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	960
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld....	2,750	200	200	..	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	870
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	662½
Connaught Mills ...	840	500	500	..	640
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 7.5	345
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	950
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co.	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	11
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,033xd
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,500	500	500	Rs. 20	730
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	620
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	132½
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	920
Hingunghat Mill Co..	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	700
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	500	Rs. 2½	915
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	455
Indian Manf'g Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,345
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 30	610
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,340	500	500	14-5-7	400
Jewraz Balloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 25	1,130
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	950
Kastoo Manckunjee ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	910
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld. ..	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	161
Madras United	500	900	1,000	Rs. 125	2,850
Mahalakhmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	680
Manockjee Petit's ...	4,050	1,000	1,000	20	1,210
Masagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	167½
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,495xd.
National Spinning...	600	1,000	1,000	..	565
Nagpur Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	100
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	675
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	905
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	567½
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	..	200
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	95
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	950
Ripon.....	941	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	885xd.
Sassoon S. & W. Co...	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	500
Shoiapore Mills	978	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,330
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	730
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	272½
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	550
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	....	750
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.....	770	1,000	1,000	..	823

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	...	£100	...	..	£150
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	..	£100	..	..	£160½

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	125	1000
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,040
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000	1,000	70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	00	1,725

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,000
Akola Press Co.r	85	500	500	Rs. 50	350
Albert Ginning Co. ...	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,080
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd.
Broul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	..	180
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	660
Dholiera P. & G. Co. .	0	300	300	12	150
East India Press Co. .	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,375
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	1,950
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	700
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	375
Mannar Manfg. Co ..	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	225
Mercantile Press	1,500	135	135	..	1074
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	430
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	550
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	115
Prince of W. Press ...	600	500	100	Rs. 30	510
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	64
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,250
Sassoon Press Co. ...	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	670

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p.c.	190 / 145
Badham, Pile &Co. Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 18	133
Bapty Co., Ld.	325	200	165	Rs. 20	161
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	25
Do. New issue...	500		37	10 2-3p.c	25
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p.ct.	650
Bombay Saw Mills ..	600	1,000	1,000	..	187½
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	126
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,850
Do. (3rd Issue)....	2,000	62	375	45	712½
Bombay Municipal Bonds ..	..	...	..	6 p.ct.	102
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	22
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	192½
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.....	3,000	100	100	9½	110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	11½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	600	500	300	..	1
Kemp & Co. Ld.....	4,000	200	175	Rs. 20½	336
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	98xd
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 45	2xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	9
Napier Foundry and M'f'g. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	9
Orion al Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	119
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	21
Pearse and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	8 p. c.	83
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Re. 1/6	32½
Phillips & Co., Ld. ..	4,000	100	60	Rs. 18	71
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	..	93
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	100	..	70
Telephone Co., Ld....	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	9½
Treacher & Co., Ld. ..	2,000	500	500	90	1,055
Thacker & Co., Ld. ...	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	170xd
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	12 p.ct	135
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	15	267½

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. City of Manchester, 2,089 tons, Captain D. C. Gilmour, sailed last Saturday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s s Assyria, 969 tons, Captain J. C. Tice, will sail to-day for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—One native officer and 62 deck.

THE S. S. Waverley, 2,022 tons, Captain R. Calvert, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant, from Shields (June 25th), with a cargo of 2,764 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bokhara, 1,699 tons, Captain C. R. Edwards, sailed last Saturday with the China and Australian mails, and the following passengers :—Major Wiehe, Mr. F. Harvey, Mr. P. P. Rogers, Mr. A. Mellor, and Mr. C. J. Albrecht, for Sydney; Mr. W. E. Hart for Hongkong and Mr. T. Watson for Colombo.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

24TH JULY.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Armenia ..	2218	S. Young	B	.....
,, Bokhara.....	1699	C. R. Edwards .	D	P. & O. Co.
,, Tasmania ...	2649	C. J. Perrins....	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Kangra	1479	J. Stone	F	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Cuba	1373	C. W. Hoseason.	H I	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Sumatra....	1406	.....	K	Hajee Cassum.
,, Eden Hall..	2353	A. B. McDougal	M	Edward Bates & Co.
,, Etna	1478	H. Prorson	N	McCulloch & Co
,, Kt. of St. George....	1972	Thomas	O	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Clan Buchanan	..	W. Miller	P	Finlay, Muir&Co
,, City of Manchester....	2085	G. C. Gilmour ..	Q	Jas. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Waverley (s).....	Calvert	Shields, June 25.
24	Birmania (s)	Saporitis	Genoa, July 1.
	Pachumba (s)	Livingstone.	Kurrachee, July 2.
	Lioness	Robinson ..	Mauritius, July 6.
25	Regal (s)	Stewart	Liverpool, June 23.
	Sierra Madrona ..	Scott	Penarth, April 12.
	Anglo-Indian (s)..	Franks.....	Busreh, July 17.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
24	Bokhara (s)	Edwards....	Shanghai.
	City of Manchester (s)	Gilmour	Marseilles.

The steam-ship Assyria obtained her port-clearance on last Saturday.

The following vessels entered for loading on last Saturday :—Steamers Deccan, for China ; and County of York, for Havre.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July
20 Wing Sang (s).... Aavergne De... Hongkong. July 3.
The Bruce ..... Hoppe ..... Fiji Islands, June 5.

DEPARTURES.

July 20.—Steamer Purulia. Ship Brambletye.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 23.

Bance, Lieut-Col, Mad 15th M I, on leave, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 24.

Gordon, Lieut, Bl R H A, on leave, to Ceylon.
Bance, Lieut-Col, Mad 15th M I, on leave, to Australia.
Newnham, Lieut, Bo 10th B I, to rejoin, to Cutch Bhuj Meadows, Dy Surg-Genl, Bo M S, on leave, to Mhow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 26th July, 1886.

There will be drill in the Town Hall on Wednesday next, the 28th inst., at 9 to 10 p.m., and every Wednesday until the 15th October, 1886. All recruits are particularly requested to attend.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD-QUARTERS

Poona, 23rd July 1886.

With the sanction of Government, Surgeon-Major F C Barker C I E Surgeon Rajkot is appointed to the offg medl charge of the 8th Bo I in addition to his own duties during the absence of Surg-Major Wilkins on Field service Burma or until further orders.

H E the C-in-C in India has been plased to make the following appointments :—

I—Lieut-Col and Col B H Pottinger RA, Comdg the RA Aden Bde to command the RA Bombay Dist.

II—Lieut-Col W E Lockhart, RA Comdg the RA Northern Divn to command the RA Aden Bde.

III—Lieut-Col W T Budgen RA, Comdg the RA Burma Field Force to command the RA Northern Divn.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment :—

26th Bo I—Lieut A A Graves, Wing Offr and offg Qr-mr to be Wing Offr and Qr-mr.

Lieut A Wilson, SC, Wing Officer, 25th Bo L I (attached to 16th Bo I) is attached to the 2nd Bo I for duty until further orders.

Under instructions from Horse Guards Lieut J N M Macgregor 2nd Royal Dublin Fus is directed to proceed to England for duty at the Depot, travelling at the public expense.

Major C F Hughes, SC, Assist Comsy-Genl 3rd class returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India on the 5th July 1886.

The following order is confirmed :—

2nd Royl Sub Fus—R O dated 21st April 1886, appointing Lt T Marshall Interpreter to the Battalion.

It is notified that the leave out of India granted to the undermentioned officers in the G O C specified against their respective names has effect from the dates on which they were struck off duty :—Lieut-Col H J Stock, 2nd Bo I, G O C 256 of 1886 ; Col J Jacob, 17th Bo I, G O C 271 of 1886 ; Major James Grant, 17th Bo I, G O C 271, of 1886 ; Lieut S H Godfrey, 24th Bo I, G G C 306 of 1886 ; and Col H Morse, C B, C I E, SC, G O C 331 of 1886.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India with effect from the date of being struck off duty :—

7th Bo Cavy (Jacob-ka-Risala)—Capt J Monteith SC for 1 year on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have leave of absence :—

R A—Major M F McCausland (E-1) from the 20th July to 30th Sept 1886 to Bombay and Poona on private affairs.

10th Bo L I—Major S Carter SC from 1st Aug 1886 pending retirement under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

Sub Medl Dept—1st Grade Apothecary J McIntyre in India for 90 days from date of departure on medical certificate under rule XXV of the furlough rules of 1868.

The privilege leave from 23rd Aug to 25th Sept 1886 granted to Col H J Hallowes, Comdt Deolali Depot is hereby converted into general leave in India on private affairs.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"EUREKA," SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES supplied after examination by Mr. Lazarus' System are warranted to be the most perfect fitting, the coolest, and the most beneficial in the World.

Mofussil residents to get properly suited, should obtain my new sight test. (Price 2 annas.)

N. LAZARUS,

OCULIST-OPTICIAN, BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C.G.M.S.I., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

No. 23, Meadow-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango Lane, CALCUTTA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLEAGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a Caution to the Public, that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other Houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809,

HIGHEST AWARDS AT ALL THE LEADING EXHIBITIONS.

LONDON "INVENTIONS EXHIBITION" 1885.

GOLD MEDAL.

WITH FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.

(THE ONLY FIRM OF THAT NAME THAT OBTAINED A GOLD MEDAL.)

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Pianos arrives regularly at the end of every month

Plain Square .....Rs. 792.
Sympathetic Square..... ,, 864
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs).. ,, 1,500

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.

N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of "SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE" IN FULL.

The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—

Plain Square Piano ..... Rs. 35-0 per month for 24 months
Sympathetic Square..... ,, 38-0 ,, ,,
Boudoir (on three Legs)... 70-0 ,, ,,
Tin Lined Case.....Rs. 25 Extra."

DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION at Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
Poona :East.-St. 1, Bombay : 43, Esplanade Road.

JUST RECEIVED.

A SAMPLE SHIPMENT OF THE ORIGINAL PATENT

DOUBLE WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS.

Orders are now being registered by

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

FAUNCE—July 18, at Meean Meer, the wife of Surgeon C E Faunce, Medical Staff, prematurely, of a daughter.
RIGG—July 20, at Agra, the wife of Mr Alexander Rigg, Government Telegraph Department, of a son (still-born).

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 26, 1886.

LORD SALISBURY'S interview with Lord Hartington before proceeding to Osborne on Saturday must be read of in connection with the positive announcement last week that the latter will not have a place in a Conservative Cabinet. And so read, it seems to imply that before laying before the Queen a list of his colleagues, Lord Salisbury supplied himself with some information as to the attitude of the Hartingtonian section of the Unionist Liberals. For this is at least as much relevant to the situation as the personal composition of the new Cabinet. The members may be strong in capacity and in prestige; but this will avail them little if with a following twenty short of a majority of the House no understanding is established between the Conservative Premier and the group by whose favour alone they can secure themselves against a weekly defeat. Precisely the same question was brought on the carpet during Lord Salisbury's negotiations last year for the formation of a Cabinet which necessarily was dependent upon the suffrance of the majority that it would have to confront. The point of interest now is as to what understanding, if any, has been arrived at between the two Marquises, for although understandings do not carry far in politics, it is obvious that much must depend upon the self-denying ordinance that Lord Hartington is willing to impose upon himself and his followers at this time. We shall have no Coalition Ministry, but we must have a Cabinet of Compromise, or Lord Salisbury will have to look forward to a short ministerial life, and a not very merry one.

SIR LOUIS JACKSON'S retrospect of Bengal in the *Asiatic Quarterly* dates back to 1843, and covers a period abounding in changes introduced by British administrators in the midst of a people little given to change. The India of 1843 had a very different appearance on the map from that of the India of 1886. Neither the Punjab, nor Oudh, Nagpore, nor any part of Burma, except Arrakan, came, as Sir Louis Jackson reminds us, within the red boundary line. As for Bengal, though Sir Rivers Thompson's neighbours in their neighbourly way give him credit for a mismanagement almost without parallel, we find that even in 1843 the Government of the province was not perfect. Nominally and sometimes actually it was administered by the Governor-General—an arrangement which could hardly have worked well under any circumstances. But—and this shows that the evils of the "exodus" are not of quite as modern invention as they are often assumed to be—Bengal was sometimes deprived for a year or two at a time of the presence of the Governor-General, and was left in the care of a Deputy Governor, who might know much or little about the province, but who did not always know much. The "exodus," though on a much smaller scale than that of the happy flight which in these days vexes the souls of those who cannot share in it, was in one respect a more cumbrous process. A special Act had to be passed before the Viceroy could leave the Presidency, authorizing his absence, and providing for the due exercise of his powers while he was away. We have changed all that, and perhaps we have lost nothing by dispensing with the formality of an Act for enabling the Viceroy to perform functions essentially belonging to his office. The assumption that Bengal, or a particular city in Bengal, is the providentially ordained seat of his labours, is a survival of the days when the Governor-General had a strictly local authority. But there is such a thing as giving too much weight to a tradition, and we are not sure that this mistake has not been made in recent agitations on the other side of the country. The notion that India cannot be properly governed if its chief rulers quit one province for another must be in part traditionary, and we are not surprised to find that it has much of the character of a provincial prejudice, with which people who live outside of Bengal find it difficult to put themselves in sympathy. Sir Louis Jackson, however, does not include in his retrospect of Bengal the spasmodic agitation which Calcutta has now and again got up with the object of proving that the Governor-General of all India should localise himself and his Government by keeping in Bengal, and making himself almost as much the prisoner of Government House and of Barrackpore as the Pope is said to be the prisoner of the Vatican. He shows a strong leaning towards the anti-exodus movement; but then he is an old Bengal Civilian, and excuse may be made for his taking the Bengal view of the question.

It would not be profitable to follow him in his endeavour to establish a comparison between the Civilians of the old nomination days and those who have found their way into the service through the door of competition. He registers his deliberate opinion that the service as a whole, and considering all its requirements, is not composed of better, but rather of less desirable materials than formerly. It is always a pity when comparisons of this kind are put in a general way. Had the shortcomings of the present service been more specifically indicated, the contrast would have been more instructive, for it would at least have helped us to find out a way of returning to the excellence of the old system. As it is we are led to ask if after all there is anything more in Sir Louis Jackson's regrets for the days that are gone than there usually is in efforts to show that things are not what they were in the good old times. The English civilian, we apprehend, is not necessarily a worse man than he was because the natives of the country do not treat him with quite as servile a respect as they did forty years ago. It is no particular credit to any administration that its officers are the subjects of such deferential homage as Sir Louis Jackson describes. The disappearance of these marks of servility is perhaps as strong a proof as could be given of the success of the English administration in attaining an object which every race dealing with a dependent people should keep in view—the raising of the people in the scale of manhood and the development amongst them of a manly self-respect. At to the mutual kindly feeling, the warm and lasting friendships between civil servants and native gentlemen, which he says has died away, we may well hope that upon this point the writer has drawn too general an inference from isolated instances of racial misunderstanding. But it is well to frankly recognize the fact that while on one hand many other competent observers have borne testimony to this same circumstance, there is a disquieting absence of evidence of the growth of a better feeling between the two races. The cause has been sought in the changed conditions under which the English come to India, and under which they live in the country. Their Indian career, if not shorter than it was in the old days, is broken more constantly than it then was by a voyage home, so that they take a less firm root in the soil than they did and become less attached to the people who surround them. This may count for something, but we suspect that it should count for much less than is supposed. Doubtless both races contribute to the undesirable result, and we might be much less unprofitably occupied than in trying to discover ways and means of bringing together in the bonds of a kindlier feeling the subjects of a common Empire and the partakers in a common interest.

Sir Louis Jackson, with his memories of a Bengal in which "the local officers and their superiors were occupied in routine administration, carrying out laws in which a docile people acquiesced," looks with no sympathy upon the recent manifestations of political activity in the Province. But it is not of a Bengal that he knows when he tells us that its delegates have come to England and have failed in the special mission which brought them, but have learned and carried back with them the great secret of the caucus, of wire pulling, and of organised agitation. He has been misled in his view both of what the delegates failed to do in England and of what they are doing in India now that they have returned. They may be responsible for many things, but not for the introduction of the caucus here. If it exists at all it existed before they went to England, and we do not know that its efficacy has been enlarged through any addition to native political knowledge and resources that they have made. If they have learnt anything at all from recent political events in England, they have learnt that the caucus, even when the word is spelt with a capital, "C," is not quite the formidable instrument that its creators expected it would be, for it has failed in the very emergency at which it was looked for to save the Liberal party from disruption. Sir Louis Jackson traces what he deems to be the mischief to the wrongly directed educational policy of the Government. We have given Young India an education from which the religious, the technical or practical and the physical elements are omitted, and which is purely literary. We have in fact developed a class of talkers and writers, and in so doing have given Bengal a group of agitators, loose in their reasoning, petulant and narrow in their political temperament, and sadly lacking in the practical good sense without which they can never influence Governments in India or public opinion at home. But here again Sir Louis Jackson appears to have drawn a too general inference from a particular fact. The agitation of which he speaks is mainly local, and yet the educational system to which he attributes it is general to India. The politicians of the West drink at the same educational fountain, yet no one has detected in them the unreasonableness and unpracticality of the Bengali graduate who try to be politicians. But here, as there, the coming race would be the better for an education less literary and more physical and technical. The change is to be desired, not that it may put an end to political chimeras—for it might fail to do that—but that it may turn the mind of the nation to the industrial development of the country, an object which is forgotten amid the clamour that is heard in Eastern India.

SIMLA may, according to the approved Calcutta view, have lost touch of the public, but the public are not likely to lose touch of Simla so long as the Government are as willing as they now are to give work to the industrious memorandum writers who have been kept at work of late. We announced on Saturday that a memorandum was in preparation dealing once more with the question of exchange, and discussing it, as we must suppose, from the official Indian standpoint, which is very n

TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL CHESNEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 24.

Major-General Chesney has to-day taken his seat as an ordinary member of Council under the usual salute.

EXCHANGE AND TRADE.

A note issued by the Department of Finance and Commerce gives very elaborate statistics proving that if, as alleged, trade has been stimulated of late years, the causes must be looked for elsewhere than in the lowness of exchange. Cheaper transit and the opening of new lines of railway are pointed out as being among the causes. The rates of freight from Calcutta to London are 52 per cent. less than in 1870. Many other facts are pointed out which tend to contradict the arguments that low rates of exchange have stimulated production or trade. The export trade has been stationary for some years past with falling exchange.

LITIGATION IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 25.

An answer by the Secretary to Government, Home Department, to the Secretary of the Calcutta Trades' Association, on the question of affording additional facilities for hearing petty suits relating to immovable property in the town of Calcutta, brought under the consideration of Government in connection with the memorial of certain inhabitants of Calcutta in 1884, has been received. The complaint was that petty cases were practically kept out of Court owing to the expense of the High Court, while the Presidency Small Cause Courts did not possess the necessary jurisdiction. The memorial suggested remedies, and while these were still under consideration by Government, the Finance Committee had addressed the High Court inviting the opinion of the Judges on the various points connected with the working of that Court. Under these circumstances the Governor-General decided that it was preferable to defer further considerations pending the recommendations the Committee might see fit to make. An opportunity will be afforded to the Trades' Association for communicating their views respecting the proposals the Committee may make with reference to the High Court.

THE *STATESMAN* LIBEL CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALUTTA, JULY 25.

In the *Statesman* Libel case, the question regarding the witnesses who had appeared in the Police Court was decided by Mr. O'Kinealy in favour of the prosecution. He held that he had no power to compel the Crown to tender the witnesses for cross-examination by the counsel of the defence.

Mr. Bonnerji, in his opening address, stated that the grounds of the defence were that the imputations had been made in the public interest, in good faith, and after due care and enquiry. He pointed out that Mr. Miller was not cross-examined in the Police Court, and argued that because Mr. Knight did not know him personally, there could be no malicious motive. Mr. Knight was informed in the first instance by Babu Jogendronath Bhattacharji, formerly an official of the Burdwan Raj, and made all the enquiries in his power. The inuendoes in the indictment were that Mr. Miller had been guilty of gross acts of dishonesty, criminal misappropriation, breach of trust and cheating. All that was said was that vast sums of money had been drawn from the hoards of the Raj, and it was necessary that enquiries should be made. The prosecution jump to the conclusion that the explanation which was given in the Police Court of the disposal of the money would doubtless be repeated, but if the Board of Revenue allowed the management to be continued under Behari and Mr. Miller, then that management should be enquired into. Mr. Miller's increase of pay and leave allowances were commented on, and it was maintained that Mr. Knight throughout had acted in good faith.

Yesterday Joygobind Mitter, a Burdwan treasury official, was examined at length by the defence, chiefly with regard to Mr. Miller's personal expenses and with reference to the withdrawal of large sums from the vaults. He said that on some of these occasions the Maharaja was present, and at others a number of officials were witnesses. Mr. Miller was never present on any occasion. He had nothing to do with the drawings from the vaults. No portion of these moneys, so far as he knew, got into Mr. Miller's hands. The whole amount was drawn, but was spent for current expenses and investments. Mr. Miller had nothing to do with the sale of old coins or with their disposal during the lifetime of Maharaja Mahtab Chand and Aftab Chand. Mr. Miller, so far as he knew, had nothing to do with the Zemindaries, nor had he anything to do with the collection of rents from the Zemindaries. All the payments that he made were on the written orders of the Maharaja. Certain battas were received on the sale of the old coins; the batta for the six lakhs was received by the Maharance.

Jogendronath Bhattacharji deposed to the fact that he supplied Mr. Knight with the information on which the the libels were based. He was a lawyer, and they called him a legal member of the Burdwan Raj. When his connection ceased, he was, he said, in a manner compelled to resign. When asked whether he was dismissed, he stated that he did not submit any resignation but ceased to attend office.

The case was then adjourned.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

LONDON, JULY 23, AFTERNOON.

Lord Salisbury will consult his colleagues this evening on the question of forming a Cabinet, and will proceed to Osborne to-morrow in compliance with Her Majesty's command.

JULY 25.

Lord Salisbury proceeded to Osborne yesterday after conferring with the Marquis of Hartington.

THE CRAWFORD-DILKE CASE.

LONDON, JULY 23, AFTERNOON.

The jury have found the Queen's Proctor's case has failed, and the divorce originally granted to Mr. Crawford has accordingly been confirmed.

SIR CHARLES DILKE AT CHELSEA.

LONDON, JULY 25.

Sir Charles Dilke has issued a farewell address to his late constituents, in which he still protests his innocence of the charges brought against him.

SANDOWN PARK MEETING.

LONDON, JULY 23, AFTERNOON.

In the race for the Eclipse Stakes, Bendigo was first, Candlemas second, and St. Gatien third.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE EXHIBITION.

LONDON, JULY 23.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and a distinguished company were last evening entertained by the past Viceroys and past and present Secretaries of State for India at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition.

NAVAL REVIEW AT PORTSMOUTH.

LONDON, JULY 24.

A grand naval review in honour of the Indians and Colonials took place yesterday at Portsmouth. The proceedings were rather marred by unfavourable weather, and by an unfortunate accident which occurred to the trucks conveying the visitors round the Dockyard, some of which got derailed and one overturned, with the result that several persons were injured. The visitors were entertained at lunch on board Her Majesty's Indian troopship Euphrates, and afterwards witnessed the manœuvres of the Reserve Squadron, which formed a most imposing line off Spithead. Submarine mines were exploded as the Orontes and Torpedo boats steamed past the Turret-ship Colossus. Her Majesty the Queen reviewed the Fleet from the Royal Yacht.

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

It has been found impossible to float the Manchester and Liverpool Ship Canal Company, and subscriptions that have already been paid in will be returned.

DUTIES ON INDIAN SILVER.

LONDON, JULY 25.

A conference was held yesterday at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition under the presidency of Sir George Birdwood to protest against the duties on Indian Silver plate.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JULY 23.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Brindisi, with the outward English mails of the 19th instant, left here for Bombay at 1 p. m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JULY 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

SUEZ, JULY 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lalpoora homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JULY 23.

Total week's sales of Cotton		54,000 bales.
" " "	Surats	4,000 "
" "	Imports of Cotton	33,000 "
" " "	Surats	Nil "
" Stock of Cotton		6,01,000 "
" "	Surats	83,000 "
" Stock of Cotton in London		18,000 "

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 23.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 15-16
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68½
4½ " "	70½
3 " Consols for account	101
3½ " Sterling Loan	101
4½ " French Rentes	110½
Bar Silver	43 13-16

Arrivals—Olympia—Fannie.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JULY 23.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Turkish route still interrupted between Bushire and Fao. Moulmein route to Bangkok interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY, NIGHT, 24.

10 p.m.	80·4

SUNDAY, 25.

6 a.m.	79·3
10 a.m.	79·3
2 p.m.	83·9
4 p.m.	82·8

CAPTAIN TAYLOR, the Port Officer of Madras, will have to retire from the service in November next under the fifty-five years' rule, and it is reported, the *Englishman* says, that Captain Street, will be his successor.

MR. J. D. LATOUCHE, at present Settlement Officer in Gorakhpur, has accepted a Commissionership in Burma.

GENERAL WHITE has sent a sketch or general idea of operations to be undertaken in Burma after the rains. This involves an extension of the use of cavalry, so not one but probably two native Lancer regiments will be sent in October.

THE first indent for the new Martini-Enfield rifle for the army in India has been sent to England. When the rifles arrive, the British troops of the 1st Army Corps, will be the first re-armed. The new cartridge-making machinery is being provided at all the Indian cartridge factories.

THE Secretary of State has given his sanction to the continuance of the compassionate allowances to junior Civilians in the North-West Provinces for a further period of two years. These allowances will run accordingly to the 30th of April 1888 in the case of officers who are already in receipt of them. No fresh admissions are to be permitted.

CABUL was illuminated on 10th July, in honour of the marriage of the Amir's eldest son, whose betrothal was announced some little time ago. The Amir has founded a dispensary in Cabul, and placed it in charge of a native doctor, named Abdul Kader, from Sialkot.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces leaves the hills on or about the 15th of next month for Lucknow.

MIRABEAU is the newest accredited author of the famous "*il faut vivre*" excuse, a Calcutta paper having told its readers last week that "it may be assumed that, in spite of Mirabeau, there is some necessity to live." We have heard of Lord Mansfield differing upon this delicate question with a starving thief, but long before his day the rather infamous Abbé Desfontaines had pleaded as an excuse for lampooning his benefactor Voltaire that a man must live—an excuse which drew from the magistrate the reply "*je n'en vois pas la necessité.*" But how is room to be found for Mirabeau in a dialogue on this point?

THE heat at some of our North-west frontier stations must have been terrific during the past three weeks or so. The Khyber Pass, it would seem, has been most afflicted in this respect, for we learn that, a few days ago, out of a party of 61 Hadjis on the pilgrimage, 91 were stricken down, and of these 11 died. Several deaths in consequence of the heat are also reported to have taken place amongst the members of weekly caravans which travel to and fro between Peshawur and Kabul; and from Buunu a medical correspondent speaks of nine fatal cases in two days, the 7th and 8th, having come under his notice. It is satisfactory, however, to know that recent heavy downpours of rain have made matters more pleasant for the residents of those regions, for the complaints from Peshawur, Cherat, Attock and other places were both deep and loud.

DURING the year ended the 1st of March 1886, there were 14 new companies registered in Calcutta, the united capital of which amounted to Rs. 41,26,600. Of the whole 14 no less than ten were tea companies. Four companies increased their capital during the year by Rs. 27,60,000, of which, however, Rs. 25,00,000 belonged to the India General Steam Navigation Company alone. There were 23 companies with a total capital of Rs. 1,01,11,000 winding up, finally, dissolved, or otherwise defunct during the year, while the total number of other companies remaining on the register was 231. Of these 17 were banking and loan companies with a paid up capital of Rs. 1,74,04,309; 32 were trading companies with a paid up capital of Rs. 1,27,14,708; 29 were mills and presses, the paid up capital of which amounted to Rs. 1,98,79,441. There were 128 tea, coffee, cinchona, and other planting companies, the paid up capital of which amounted to Rs. 3,16,20,419, eleven mining and quarrying companies with a capital of Rs. 77,43,380, six ice manufacturing companies, one sugar manufacturing company, one brewery, and six other companies of different denominations. The total paid up capital of all the companies was Rs. 9,29,38,157 out of a nominal capital of Rs. 11,34,81,100.

THE Japanese Officers on return from the Punjab have been visiting Rurki, which they reached on the 14th instant, after crossing the break on the North-Western Railway, and so getting an excellent view of the practical working of transport by rail, elephant, trolly, and dooly. The visitors were the guests of the Royal Engineers, under whose guidance they saw all that could be seen. A Sapper parade was held for them with a special display of loading tents and apparatus, and the working of the field telegraph. A pontoon bridge was built before them, and they were given every opportunity of inspecting the field equipment and transport. They also visited the aqueduct, the workshops, and the Thomason College—where some of the modern developments of the art of printing are said to have taken them greatly—and finally left for Agra, it is believed, both edified and pleased by their two days' visit.

THE operations against the bands of dacoits who infested the south of Gwalior are drawing to a successful close. The State troops of Scindia and Datia, supported by detachments of the Central India Horse and the Bhopal Battalion, have been operating in that tract of Gwalior territory, which borders on the British Districts of Jhansi and Lalitpur on the east, and the Datia State on the north. This region has been for the past two years infested by several formidable bands of dacoits, who plundered villages, tortured and murdered men and women, and created almost a reign of terror. These gangs extended their depredations into Bhopal territory on the south, whence they were driven out last year. Sir Lepel Griffin brought pressure to bear upon the Gwalior and Datia Durbars, which sent out a considerable body of troops, the Thuggee and Dacoity Department supplying an experienced inspector, named Mahomed Waris, to assist in the capture of the dacoits. There have been several smart skirmishes, in which the detachments of the Central India Horse and the Bhopal Battalion have taken part, but the remnants of the different bands are now being hemmed in, and there is every prospect of a final blow being struck at them. After the military operations have come to an end, the Thuggee and Dacoity Department will hunt out the dispersed members of the bands, and so prevent them ever again assembling in force.

THE *Englishman* understands that one of the recently returned Cirencester Agricultural scholars, who has drawn £600 of Government money in order to qualify himself to instruct his fellow-countrymen in the sciences of agriculture, was called to the bar in England, and has now been enrolled in the Calcutta bar with a view to practising in the High Court. The money spent on his agricultural education by Government has thus been absolutely thrown away. If the scholarships are to continue, the recent Resolution of the Bengal Government requiring the scholars to devote their whole time to agricultural studies has been published not a moment too soon; for there are doubtless many young men, who would be ready to use the scholarships as a means of qualifying themselves for the legal profession at the expense of Government. But it does not seem probable that the experiment begun four years ago will be much longer continued. The prospects of the Agricultural Department are so bad, and there is so little opening for scientific agriculturists on private estates, that the career offered to the student on his return to India, is not sufficiently inviting to make it worth his while to spend two years of his life in England, acquiring knowledge of which he can make no practical use. It is rumoured that great difficulty was experienced this year in finding two scholars; and, when matters have come to this pass, that Government has to go in search of candidates for its favour, instead of selecting from among competitors eager to receive them, there is clearly no demand for the expenditure of State money on such objects."

IT is said that some comments are being made on the fact of Mr. Robert Knight being placed in the dock, while in Mr. James Wilson's case the dock was not even in its place. The *Indian Daily News* explains that it does not follow, as is supposed, that there is any indignity being thus put upon Mr. Knight beyond what would occur in any other case. Had Mr. Wilson been in the same position as Mr. Knight, he would most likely have been put in the dock. For theoretically at least, the law is no respector of persons, and Mr. Wilson would have felt it no degradation to be treated as the law provides. But in his case, not having the aid of counsel, and being, in fact, his own counsel, he was given a place by the side of the "gentlemen of the long robe," and probably the same course would have been adopted in the present instance had Mr. Knight thought well to follow the example.

THE Russian papers state that the project for the Suram tunnel, on the Trans-Caucasian Railway, has been definitively fixed on. On the 5th of June, the council of the Russian Empire decided in favour of opening a credit of a million roubles for the commencement of the works. Seven hundred thousand roubles will be placed at the disposal of the State department specially charged with the piercing of the tunnel, which is to be four versts in length, *plus* thirteen versts of a new line turning the Pass of Suram. The Trans-Caucasian Railway Company is to receive three hundred thousand roubles for the works on the remaining length of this new line. The whole of the works will cost, according to the estimates, more than ten and a half millions of roubles, of which upwards of seven million roubles will be absorbed in cutting the tunnel, which, as regards length, will be the most arduous operation of this kind that has been executed on any of the Russian railways; the tunnel on the Vladikavkas line being only 600 sagenes (1,400 yards). The funds required for the works will be raised by an issue of new shares by the Railway Company bearing a Government guarantee.

THE Uzbegs, Turkomans, and in fact all Turki-speaking races of Central Asia are of one stock, so a very genealogically inclined old Jamshidi informed a correspondent of an up-country paper. Mogul, Kipchak and Kazak, said he, were three brothers, all the sons of one father, Mogul, and from them are descended the three races of the Moguls, Kipchaks, and Kazaks; these very Cossacks that we have here now, added he, are not Russians. The real Russians are of the same stock, but they separated from it much further back. The Hazarahs and the Russians are brothers. They are both offshoots of the same Mogul family, but they have no affinity whatever with the Uzbegs and Turkomans, who are of an entirely different origin again. "Whether the old Jamshidi's idea of the Mongolian descent of the Russians and Cossacks is generally accepted in Central Asia," says the correspondent, "I do not know, but he himself absolutely declined to admit the least doubt of his theory. It hardly agrees, though, I fear, with that of the writer who claims, for the Cossacks, a Polish descent. However, whatever their origin, there are rumours that we shall see more of them here before long. The Afghans have got the idea that Russian troops are being moved up in this direction, and we have heard for some time that a steamer was coming up the river. Neither troops nor steamer though have appeared as yet, though what may arrive in the future none can tell."

VICE-CHANCELLOR JOWETT is producing a marvellous revolution in Oxford. He has not only allowed Mr. Henry Irving to lecture on the drama, but he has admitted Mr. John Bright to the dignity of D.C.L., and Mr. Bright has accepted the same. The ceremony of bestowing the scarlet hood upon a quaker took place for the first time at Oxford last Wednesday. Mr. John Bright, whom the Vice-Chancellor described as "patriæ et libertatis amantissime," was received by the undergraduates with tremendous enthusiasm. Young Oxford cheered for the Union and for the new doctor, with a vigour which shook the building. It is clear that all Mr. Bright's past Radicalism is being forgotten in the patriotic course which the veteran reformer is adopting in this crisis of his country's affairs.

THE sale of the Indian art wares at the London Exhibition has far exceeded expectations. The red star denoting purchase is to be seen on a large proportion of the saleable art wares. The Moradabad brass ware and Burmese silver work seem to have been most in demand. An important movement has also been made in the direction of utilising the magnificent collection of the raw products of India gathered in the Imperial Court. Arrangements have been made for the examination of certain products believed to be insufficiently known and to be suitable for industrial purposes.

AMONG the passengers, says a Russian paper, who arrived at Krasnovodsk, on the Caspian, from Baku, on the 25th May, by the steamer Emperor Alexander III., were two Englishmen, Messrs. Hernicks and Lawdrison, who had travelled on a velocipede from India to the Russian frontier. "This eccentric journey," adds the writer, "had been undertaken in consequence of a wager."

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th July, as compared with that for the 22nd June:—

LIABILITIES.	June 22. Rs.	A.	P.	July 20. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	41,56,674	15	0	43,56,674	15	0
Treasury Balance	2,73,70,777	8	8	3,34,22,980	15	1
Other Deposits	3,00,15,404	5	7	3,02,32,930	7	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,48,750	1	2	5,84,745	5	2
Sundries	21,09,605	6	10	15,22,302	10	0
Rs.	8,40,01,212	5	3	9,01,19,534	5	2
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	48,63,686	8	0	59,42,550	0	0
Other authorized Investments	53,95,951	8	0	57,10,894	12	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	1,37,62,360	14	3	1,11,34,896	12	6
Credits on do.	84,35,566	14	9	89,42,577	10	7
Bills discounted	2,60,67,289	7	10	2,73,52,947	10	0
Balances with other Banks	12,01,106	0	0	11,06,320	15	1
Bullion	3,221	13	0	3,161	1	9
Dead Stock	11,42,067	3	8	11,31,556	12	4
Stamps	10,017	6	3	10,105	10	9
Sundries	5,53,134	6	6	3,89,851	7	2
Cash at Head Office	1,15,92,446	9	2	1,29,87,363	3	7
Do. at Branches	1,08,74,363	10	1	1,49,16,708	0	5
Rs.	8,40,01,212	5	3	9,01,19,534	5	2

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR W. F. DODSWORTH has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate of Dinapore.

CAPTAIN W. G. MOREY, Central Bengal Light Horse, has been granted twelve months' leave on medical certificate.

LIEUTENANT E. G. WYNYARD, 2nd Battalion the Liverpool Regiment, Adjutant of the Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps, lately joined from service in Burma, has proceeded home from Calcutta on leave on medical certificate.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. J. DURAND, Pay Examiner, Bengal, retires from the service on the 17th August. He proceeds on leave on the 10th idem, on relief by Lieutenant-Colonel Cautley from Madras, and will embark at Bombay on the 17th for home.

THE Government of India have decided that it is opposed to regulations to grant gratuities to Civil Officers, when such gratuities are granted to officers and men of an army in the field.

IN the interests of the public service, Major T. R. Cowie has been transferred as Cantonment Magistrate from Allahabad to Cawnpore, and Captain J. P. W. Spankie from Cawnpore to Allahabad.

A PAY DUFFADAR for the depôt of a Bombay Cavalry Regiment on active service, and an additional one when the strength of the depôt exceeds 100 men, on rupees six per mensem, has been sanctioned.

A SYCE who may be transferred to the grade of native driver of Artillery, is allowed to count one-half of his service as syce as service qualifying for pension under military rules in the grade of driver.

IT has been ordered that the previous family remittances made by an officer during the official year, and the balance he is still entitled to remit, will also be noted, on the last pay certificate granted to him when proceeding to another Presidency, either on transfer, or to embark for England or the Colonies.

IT has been decided that the period during which a native commissioned officer is under suspension from rank, pay, and allowances, under sentence of a Court-martial, does not reckon as service for pension. The period of service thus forfeited may, however, be made good, provided the native officer continues in all respects fit for duty.

THE Government of India will not recognise Volunteer Rank. A short while ago, the Bengal Government were informed that they should have placed the prefix "Mr." not "Major," to the name of a distinguished Volunteer Officer, and now we have the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh incurring the displeasure of the Supreme Government in making the following announcement: "Lieutenant-Colonel W. Charsley Thomas (Volunteer Army), Officiating Junior Deputy Inspector-General of Police, to be confirmed in that appointment."

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 24.—The barometer has risen everywhere, quickly in Rajputana, and the Central Indian Plateau, and a large portion of Bombay. The storm has practically disappeared. The pressure is lowest in Sind and Western Rajputana. The winds are east to south-east in the Central and Western parts of the N.-W. Provinces and the Punjab, except the Indus Valley where the winds are north and north-east. South to south-west winds prevail in Guzerat, Rajputana and the Central Indian Plateau. The winds are less stormy on the Malabar Coast than yesterday. The rainfall distribution is unaltered, except that some rain has fallen in the Indus Delta. Rain to-day:—Nowgong in Assam, 9 inches; Simla, Silchar, Dacca, Gya, Jeypore, Abu, Kurrachee, Deesa, Surat, Sattara, Mangalore, Mercara, Tounghoo, and Akyab, 1 to 2 inches. Yesterday: Rajkot, 4 inches; and Mercara, 3 inches.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba In. cts.
Previously registered	75 12	80 40	76 47	77 33
July 23, Friday	.....	.....	.....	0 94
" 24, Saturday	0 20	0 12	0 10	0 25
" 25, Sunday	0 25	0 33	0 45	.....
Total	75 57	80 85	77 2	78 52
Corresponding date last year	28 92	28 63	26 80	24 51

MALABAR HILL.

	In. cts.
July 25, up to 10 a.m.	0 61
Previously registered	81
Total	81 90

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

GYMKHANA *vs.* PARSEES.

THE representatives of the Bombay Gymkhana can hardly be congratulated, so far, on their appearances in the cricket field during the present season, and a vast improvement must be looked for if they are to cut a respectable figure against the more formidable teams they have yet to meet. With such weather as we have had for the past month, practice, of course, becomes impossible, and it is to be hoped the speedy arrival of a spell of sunshine may enable our cricketing champions to attain something of their accustomed form before giving battle to up-country clubs. The annual match against the Parsees this year somewhat lost its importance by the absence of several of the better known players with the Zoroastrian team in England, but the pitiable stand made by the Gymkhana against the Hindus the previous week counteracted the prevalent impression that this interesting annual contest might prove rather a hollow affair in consequence. Accordingly there was no perceptible diminution in the public interest exhibited, and the boundaries were marked out as in previous years by a long line of spectators, standing deep and thickly crowded, to whom the more noted players on both sides appeared equally familiar. The victory of the Parsee team by seven runs on the first innings was entirely due to the bowling of Pavri, who was absolutely unplayable at the beginning of the game, and disposed of one wicket after another at a minimum of expense. As the game progressed, Pavri became tired and occasionally sent in some loose balls, otherwise his average would have been still more surprising than is shown. It was essentially a bowler's day, and Newnham, who presented himself most opportunely, was quite in his old form, clean bowling no fewer than six of the Parsee eleven. Mehta was the only batsman who reached double figures for the Parsees. Holland fell a victim to the Parsee crack in the first innings, but hit out merrily in the second attempt. The Gymkhana eleven were lamentably weak in their fielding, and at a critical period of the game, when the fate of the match rested in their own hands, this was specially noticeable. The ground was very slippery and the ball refused to travel

About noon the Parsees having won the toss sent their opponents in on a greasy wicket. The play opened badly for the Gymkhana. Seven runs had been scored, including a three hit by Gaddum off Ayrton the underhand bowler, when Pavri scattered Campbell's wicket. Holland succeeded and immediately lost his middle stump to a straight one from the same bowler. Wilson filled the vacant wicket and the batsmen managed to double the score, when Bharucha (left round arm) took the place of Ayrton at the Gymkhana end. The separation came from the other bowler, when Gaddum, who had put at 12 runs, lost his off stump. Three wickets for sixteen. A single stolen by Blackwell nearly run his companion out, but the wicket-keeper failed to pick up the ball. The next ball Blackwell received from Pavri he cut into the hands of Mehta at point, who held on to a smart catch. Major Stopford failed to add to the score, being bowled two balls later. Five wickets for twenty runs. In the course of eight overs Pavri had now taken the whole of the fallen wickets for seven runs, having put no less than four maidens to his credit. But his success was still to continue. Wilson, who had stayed in some little time sent up another of Pavri's into the hands of point, three runs having been added meanwhile. Rain stopped the play for a few minutes, and Newnham, whose reappearance in the cricket field was warmly greeted, next went in, Captain Pogson being already at the other wicket. The famous Gymkhana bowler at once spoilt Pavri's chance for another maiden by sending him away for a couple. Newnham skied a ball to long field, but the scout let it through his hands over his head. Three balls later in the same over, Pavri sent Pogson back to the tent. Seven for thirty-four, of which Pogson had hit up seven in twice as many minutes. Runs then chiefly came by singles, McCartie, who had joined Newnham, being very lively between the wickets. At forty-five Billimora went on to bowl in place of Bharucha, whose trundling true as it was had not proved dangerous. The new man sent down his first over for a single, and in his next attempt McCartie's leg stump went flying. Eight for forty-five. Newnham had made thirteen when Billimora bowled him with the first ball of his third over. Nine wickets thus fell for forty-eight, and with another three, the innings was ended, the last wicket falling to Pavri.

Pavri and Surti showed the way to the wickets after luncheon, Newnham and Gaddum opening the bowling, the former from the Gymkhana end. A few singles had been registered by each batsman, when Newnham scattered Surti's bails the first wicket falling for nine runs. Two runs were added by Pavri, and with the last ball of his next over Newnham dismissed the new comer, Billimoria. Several maidens followed, the third wicket succumbing to the same bowler after three-quarters of an hour's play for 15 runs. The Parsees next lost their best man, Pavri, who was clean bowled after raising the score by a single. With the score remaining at 16, Newnham again removed the leg stump and returned Ayrton to the tent. After a careful opening, Dubash and Mehta began to play more freely, and a fine hit for three by the latter caused 30 to be elevated, amid the cheers of the spectators. Three runs later Holland took the ball from Gaddum. Off his second ball Mehta had a let off at the wicket, and with this renewal of life, the hopes of his side rose. Dubash carried Newnham round to leg for three and brought up 40, but was bowled next over from the other wicket. During this stand 24 runs had been added to the score. Master, who next partnered Mehta, steered Holland through the slips for a couple, and in sneaking a single later on ought to have been run out, had not Holland dropped a rather hot return. Mehta received quite an ovation on retiring before one of Newnham's destroyers. He had made 14 in excellent style, and inaugurated a most useful stand, joining his wicket at 16 and leaving it when 44 had been put together. A splendid shooter from Holland disposed of Master (seven and eight wickets for 44). A couple was added by Malegaumwalla, when Holland clean bowled him. With nine wickets down for 46 the play became exciting, the Parsees being only five behind their opponents' total. Holland finished his over a maiden. Newnham's second ball was sent to slip by Bapasola, and what was scarcely worth a single, added three to the score in consequence of an overthrow. Then came a bye, and Barucha, a left-handed bat, lifted Holland for a couple, bringing up 53, and causing a round of cheers in recognition of the fact that the Gymkhana team had been beaten. Taking heart, Barucha sent Holland away to the spectators for four, the first in the match. This brought on Gaddum at the pavilion end, and off his second ball, Bapasola was smartly taken by Holland, the innings terminating for 58.

At half-past four the Gymkhana sent Gaddum and Wilson to the wickets for the second time, Pavri bowling from the further end and opening with a maiden, whilst Bharucha took the ball at the pavilion wicket. Three singles and a bye had been put on when the Gymkhana captain put the first ball of the Parsee crack's succeeding over into Ayrton's hands. Holland who filled the vacancy got the same bowler away to leg for three, but lost his partner next ball, Wilson, who was playing forward, allowing a shooter to pass. Blackwell hit Pavri to the scoring tent for four. The bowler took his revenge two balls later with another deadly shooter. Three wickets for 14 runs. Newnham slipped the overhand bowler for three, and his partner Holland got Bharucha away in capital style to the boundary for four. He was accordingly replaced by Billimoria, whom Holland cut prettily for a trio, sticking Pavri next for a similar number. Holland hitting freely both bowlers alike, sent up 30. Malegaumwala relieved Pavri at the Boree Bunder end when the score reached 39, trundling down swift under hands, Pavri taking up the bowling from the other wicket. The change was successful Holland having played brilliantly for 24 (including five 3's and one 4) had his leg stump removed by Pavri. Four wickets for 46. 50 had just been elevated when Newnham was dismissed with a grounder from the underhand bowler. Having gone on at his former end, Pavri caused Campbell's return. Six wickets for 57. A bye for 4 brought up 60 and at six o'clock 70 was shown on the telegraph. Bharucha was again put on and induced Merriman to send him to the boundary for four. Play stopped at six o'clock, when the score was 75 with four wickets to fall, Merriman and McCartie apparently being then well set. The following is the score:—

GYMKHANA.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
F D Gaddum, b Pavri	12	c Ayrton, b Pavri	2
P R Wilson, c Mehta, b Pavri	2	b Pavri	1
W Holland, b Pavri	0	b Pavri	24
G F Blackwell, c Mehta, b Pavri	4	b Pavri	4
A T Newnham, b Billimoria	13	b Malegaumwala	13
Major Stopford, b Pavri	0		
Captain Pogson, b Pavri	7		
R S Campbell, b Pavri	1	b Pavri	1
T F McCartie, b Billimoria	5	Not out	3
H A Kerr, b Pavri	2		
C M H Merriman, not out	2	Not out	16
Extras	3	Extras	11
Total	51	Total	75

HINDOO ANALYSIS.

GYMKHANA FIRST INNINGS.

	Total balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets
Pavri	88	23	7	8
Ayrton	20	9	1	0
Bharucha	50	13	2	0
Billimora	15	3	1	2
SECOND INNINGS.				
Pavri	76	27	5	5
Bharucha	28	14	1	0
Billimora	25	10	2	0
Malegaumwala	31	13	1	1

Bowled one no ball.

PARSEES.

1ST INNINGS.

M E Pavri, b Newnham	8
M M Surti, b Newnham	5
J L Billimoria, b Newnham	0
M B Buisara, b Newnham	0
D F Dubash, b Holland	8
R D Ayrton, b Newnham	0
D S Mehta, b Newnham	14
P J Master, b Holland	3
N C Bapasola, c Holland, b Gaddum	6
M D Malegaumwala, b Holland	0
N K Bharucha, not out	7
Extras	7
Total	58

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PARSEE 1ST INNINGS.

	Total balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Newnham	110	18	12	6
Gaddum	79	19	5	1
Holland	35	14	2	3

CARLTON *vs.* HINDOO JOLLY C. C.

THE above was the opening match of the Carlton for the season, and attracted a large crowd of spectators to the ground. The Carltonians went in first and proved the winners on the first innings by 140 runs. Harrington did most work by contributing 67 runs, and credit is also to be given to Forde and Chance, each of whom ran up 25 on the register. In the afternoon the Hindoos were sent again to the wickets, but did not seem to have improved in form; and, when time was called, eight wickets were down for 32 runs. The Carlton captain, Milward, at one time seemed to have struck terror in the ranks of the Hindoos, for he took three wickets forthree consecutive balls. An interesting match may be looked forward to next Saturday, when the Carltonians meet the Gymkhana. Appended are the scores made last Saturday:—

CARLTON.

1ST INNINGS.	
H Forde, c Gosavi b Doolab	25
E J Hale, b Merchant	8
H Wallich, b Merchant	11
Herbert Harrington, b Dalal	67
J Milward, b Choukar	10
F Chance, b Dalal	25
Walsh, c Gosavi, b Dalal	3
N Devlin, c Choukar, b Dalal	4
Cruickshank, not out	7
T Jolly, b Dalal	0
C Butler, b Dalal	3
Extras	9
Total	172

HINDOO JOLLY C. C.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
J S Dhurandhur, b Jolley	3	b Wallick	7
M R Vaidhya, b Cruickshank	8	b Hall	1
H Dalal, at Hall	10	b Hall	7
M T Dalal, l b w	0	b Milward	0
V S Dhulup, at Devlin	0	not out	0
V R Metha, b Jolly	1	run out	0
G P Merchant, b Cruickshank	4		
A N Adarkar, not out	2	b Wallick	6
R P Joshi, c Wallich, b Jolley	0	b Milward	4
N V Gosavi, c Walsh, b Cruickshank	0	b Milward	2
D M

a vital point in the question of the future Russian advance, involving in fact the future fate of Turkistan. There is not the least doubt that any concession in the present case would enable Russia to avoid the annexation of Bokhara's territory, and yet at the same time to hold out a visible threat to the Afghans, which all Turkistan could not fail to understand. However, the matter will, I suppose, be brought to an issue now without further delay, and we shall then await the final orders of Government as to the conlusion arrived at.

THE "STATESMAN" DEFAMATION CASE.

On Wednesday Robert Knight, editor, and David Barlow, printer, of the *Statesman* and *Friend of India*, newspapers, were arraigned in the dock and pleaded "not guilty" to the following charges of an indictment charging them both with having (1) on the 10th of April last, in Calcutta, defamed one Thomas de Burgh Miller, since deceased, by printing, and publishing in the *Statesman* of that date the words following :—

The friends of this old family (meaning thereby the family of the late Maharaja of Bardwan) "insist in particular upon the necessity of enquiry being made into the vast sums of money that have been drawn from the hoards of the Raj during the last six years by the Joint Managers, Bun Behari and Mr. Miller" (meaning thereby the said Thomas de Burgh Miller), "on the plea that they were required for current expenditure or for investment in Government securities, also into the amounts that are declared to have been remitted by these gentlemen "(meaning thereby the said Bun Behari and the said Thomas de Burgh Miller) "during the same period to London and to local tradesmen with the invoices of the goods bought, the aggregate amount of Mr. Miller's personal drawings from the Prince during the five years of his Raj, and the sale of eight lakhs of old coins through the cashier of the Raj, and their disposal "imputing thereby that the said Thomas de Burgh Miller had committed gross exactions and the offences of criminal misappropriation and theft, and intending thereby to harm, or knowing or having reason to believe that such imputation would harm the reputation of the said Thomas de Burgh Miller, and have hereby committed an offence punishable under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code.

(2). That the prisoner, at the time and place aforesaid, defamed the said Thomas de Burgh Miller by publishing in the *Statesman* of the above date the words following :—

"But particularly the destination of the four lakhs of rupees that were drawn by Mr. Miller from the Treasury as the expense incurred by him in obtaining from Sir Ashley Eden the khillut in, and finally the money spent on the attempt to secure the person of the girl whom the late Maharaja married, and the destination of that money," imputing thereby that the said Thomas de Burgh had committed the offence of criminal misappropriation, and had acted dishonestly and intending thereby to harm, or knowing or having reason to believe, that such imputation would harm the reputation of the complainant, and have thereby committed an offence punishable under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code.

(3). That the prisoner on the 11th of April, 1886, defamed the said Thomas de Burgh Miller by printing and publishing in the said newspaper the words following :—

"Mr. Miller has conducted an extensive correspondence with the numerous tradesmen who ministered to the extravagant wants and caprices of the late Maharaja. Messrs. Maynard and Harris, we are assured, drew no less than £70,000 from the young Maharaja under Mr. Miller's indents upon these gentlemen for European goods. We are ashamed to add the estimate placed upon the intrinsic value of the goods supplied at this extravagant cost"

Mr. Bonnerji, with Mr. T. Apcar, appeared for Mr. Robert Knight.

Mr. R. Allen and Mr. C. F. Barrow, appeared for Mr. T. Barlow.

Mr. M. P. Gasper, and Mr. Garth, instructed by Mr. Hume, appeared to conduct the prosecution on behalf of the Crown.

A special jury was then in process of being empanelled to try the case, when the following transpired :—Mr. C. E. Smythe and Babus Mohtab Chunder Dutt, Sookul Chunder Dutt, Grish Chunder Dutt, Tarachand Goho, Woma Kunt Sen, S. C. Mukerji, and Kuberudin Ahmed were peremptorily challenged by Mr. Gasper, Messrs. A. L. Watson, R. B. Buckley, T. Wray, C. Cowper and T. Forrest were peremptorily challenged by Mr. Bonnerji.

On Mr. J. Douglas's name being called, Mr. Gasper challenged him for cause, adding that Mr. Douglas had stated that he was a friend of Mr. Knight's, and that he hoped he would get on the jury.

Mr. Douglas, on being questioned, admitted that he was a friend of Mr. Knight's.

His Lordship remarked that a simple admission that a juror was a friend of an accused was not a sufficient ground for a challenge.

Mr. Gasper submitted that Mr. Douglas had gone a little further. Mr. Douglas had stated that he was a great friend of Mr. Knight's, and hoped that he would be in the jury.

Mr. Douglas, on being questioned on the point, said that he had stated that he was a great friend of Mr. Knight's, but hoped that he would not have to serve on the jury.

His Lordship, on this, admitted the challenge.

Mr. R. A. Lyall was not challenged, and was empanelled.

On Mr. J. G. F. Meugens being called, he was challenged by Mr. Bonnerji for cause. The cause was that Mr. Meugens had expressed an unfavourable opinion, so far as Mr. Knight was concerned, to one of the attornies instructing him, Mr. Orr.

Mr. Meugens, on being questioned on this point, admitted that he knew Mr. Orr, and had expressed an opinion about the case, it was an unfavourable one in regard to Mr. Knight.

The challenge in regard to this gentleman was allowed on the above admission.

Mr. T. Greenhill was not challenged and was empanelled.

On Mr. A. A. Apcar being called, Mr. Allen challenged him for cause, stating that Mr. Apcar had expressed an opinion very unfavourable towards the defendants. This juror was questioned in reference to this, and admitted the correctness of counsel's assertions. The challenge in his case was therefore allowed.

On Mr. J. MacFadyen being called, he was challenged by Mr. Allen for cause, the cause being that this gentleman had expressed an unfavourable opinion towards the defendants publicly in that Court.

Mr. MacFadyen, on being questioned, admitted the correctness of Mr. Allen's assertion that he had publicly in that Court expressed an unfavourable opinion towards the defendants. The challenge in his case was allowed.

On Mr. J. Cowie being called he was challenged by Mr. Bonnerji for cause, the cause being that Mr. Cowie had expressed an opinion to many people that in his opinion Mr. Knight ought to be "polled."

Mr. Cowie on being questioned replied that he had only said that he thought it an extraordinary thing that the trial of the case should go on, because Mr. Knight had admitted himself to have been in the wrong. He thought it waste of the time of the Court for the trial to go on after Mr. Knight had made an apology.

His Lordship allowed the challenge, but found occasion to remark that he did not think that such an opinion could be made the basis of the inference that a one-sided view had been taken. His Lordship would grant the challenge, but thought it very near the line.

Mr. W. L. Thomas was then called, and was challenged by Mr. Allen for cause, the grounds being that Mr. Thomas had expressed, publicly, an opinion unfavourable towards the defendants.

Mr. Thomas, on being questioned, admitted the fact, that in connexion with the proceedings in that Court he had expressed an opinion unfavourable towards the defendants. The challenge was therefore allowed.

On Mr. E. Cable being called to serve, he was challenged by Mr. Bonnerji, on the ground that he was a great friend of Mr. Dignam's, who was the solicitor for the late Mr. Miller, that while the case was going on, he lived in the same house with Mr. Dignam, and that being so Mr. Bonnerji submitted that there was no doubt that Mr. Cable had expressed unfavourable opinions on the case.

His Lordship remarked, that the question was whether that gentleman had done so.

Mr. Cable was then questioned. He admitted that he knew Mr. Dignam; that he lived in the same house with him; that he had spoken of this case to Mr. Dignam, and had expressed an unfavourable opinion of the defendants.

Mr. F. J. Rowe was next called, and was challenged by Mr. Allen for cause, the ground being that Mr. Rowe had publicly expressed a very strong opinion in this case against the defendant, Knight.

Mr. Gasper pointed out that the counsel who had challenged could do not so on behalf of Mr. Knight.

Mr. Bonnerji then took up the challenge.

Mr. Rowe stated that he had expressed an opinion against Mr. Knight, and was quite willing to give the reasons why he had done so.

The challenge in his case was at once allowed.

Babu Chundee Churn Bonnerjee was not challenged and was empanelled.

Mr. Apcar, the Clerk to the Crown, here intimated that he had exhausted his list of special jurors.

His Lordship on this directed the names of those who had been peremptorily challenged to be called over, so as to complete the number required to serve, and that if any objection was taken to any of them, cause must be shown why they should not serve.

Mr. Gasper submitted that this course took away the right of peremptory challenges.

His Lordship said that this was the course which he was inclined to follow, and which he was empowered to do, strictly speaking.

Mr. Gasper urged that section 277 gave the right to eight peremptory challenges, and that if this right was overruled, the effect of that section would be entirely obliterated. This was a privilege which both the Crown and the accused enjoyed, that is, the right to challenge in a certain number of cases without assigning any reason for so doing. This was a matter about which there was no doubt at all.

His Lordship observed that there was no doubt that what he had indicated was the practice in England, that when challenges on cause were exhausted, cause must be shown in reference to those jurors who were peremptorily challenged.

Mr. Gasper pointed out that in one sense the special jury list had not been summoned, and it did not exhaust the panel.

[It may be mentioned that in this case 27 jurors had been summoned.]

His Lordship remarked that in these and similar cases, the Court must decide what was to be done.

Mr. Bonnerji said that he must support the objection of his friend Mr. Gasper, because it would be a hardship if gentlemen who might have been challenged should be again called. There were many reasons, only people did not choose to give reasons for their objections, and it was not often that reasons should be given, and therefore the Legislature allowed peremptory challenges to a certain number on both sides. Then it could not be said that the panel had been exhausted, because the whole of the special jurors had not been summoned.

His Lordship enquired what the learned counsel then proposed to do.

Mr. Bonnerji submitted that his Lordship might select competent persons, who were present in Court whose names were on the special jury list, and if six others were not obtainable that others should be summoned whose names were on the special jury list. He knew of a similar case in that Court, the Queen *vs.* Bretton the trial of which was postponed for some time to get a jury together. The jury in that case were exhausted in the same way as in this.

His Lordship said that he was willing to meet the wishes of counsel, and he took it that the objectors wished to have an adjournment for obtaining new jurymen.

Mr. Bonnerji remarked, that he had a peremptory challenge remaining yet, and Mr. Allen added that he had several.

His Lordship said that if there was to be an adjournment for summoning jurymen, it was best to have that done at once. Strictly speaking, the law allowed it that when jurors were peremptorily challenged, and when challenges for cause were exhausted, those peremptorily challenged should be again called and cause given for not accepting them. If, however, counsel on both sides objected to this course being followed, his Lordship was quite willing to assist them in any way he could.

Mr. Gasper pointed out that it lay in his Lordship's power to select any one in that Court to serve on the jury if the jury list was exhausted.

His Lordship said he was quite willing to have new jurors summoned.

Mr. Bonnerji also thought it was desirable to have new jurors summoned.

Mr. Gasper thought so too.

His Lordship said that the number of jurors having been exhausted and both sides desiring, that instead of the jurors who had been peremptorily challenged, new jurors should be summoned, he directed a special jury to the number of forty being summoned to appear at that trial.

The defendants were then enlarged on the same bail as before, and the trial of the case postponed till to-morrow morning.

The trial was resumed on Thursday by the jurors, who had already been sworn, being called into the box; and the process of completing the required number was then proceeded with.

Mr. G. A. Stack, on being called, was peremptorily challenged by Mr. Bonnerji. The following native jurors were called and not, being objected to, were affirmed in :—Babus Guru Prosono Ghose, Nundolo Bose, Hem Chunder Mozumdar, Joygobind Law, and Josendronath Tagore.

On Mr. W. M. Osmond being called, Mr. Bonnerji objected for cause, the cause being, first that this gentleman was so deaf that he was unable to hear, and in the next place that he had expressed an opinion both yesterday and this morning, before being summoned.

Mr. Gasper submitted that the fact as stated was no ground whatever for his disqualification. The mere statement that he had expressed an opinion should not disqualify him. He must ask Mr. Bonnerji to state what opinion Mr. Osmond had expressed, and to whom.

Mr. Bonnerji submitted that deafness was a disqualification on the part of a juror, inasmuch as he would not be able to hear what evidence was being offered. In the next place, Mr. Osmond had expressed actual partiality. He would call him into the box to state what he had said.

Mr. Gasper objected to Mr. Osmond being examined on this point.

Mr. Bonnerji submitted, that this course had been followed yesterday.

His Lordship said that he had allowed it because nobody had objected. He could not allow it in this instance, as Mr. Gasper had objected, and it was not his Lordship's duty to ask him why he objected. This was a practice which had been followed for a very long time. Mr. Osmond had been charged with partiality, that is, that it was alleged he would not give Mr. Knight a fair trial. That might mean to say that the proposed juror had made up his mind to commit perjury. With regard to the objections on the score of his being deaf, his Lordship would allow him to be questioned on that point.

Mr. Gasper objected to this even being done, on the ground that it was not one of the grounds stated in the Criminal Procedure Code. Another ground was that it was not a right and proper practice to ask a proposed juror any question, if the Crown objected to the questions being put.

His Lordship did not think Mr. Gasper was quite right there, as it had been ruled in the King *vs.* Cooper (Archibald) that questions might be put which did not tend to injure a man.

The allegation as to Mr. Osmond's deafness was thus put to the test. He was questioned by Mr. Bonnerji, and his prompt replies satisfied his Lordship, he was well able to hear.

Evidence was then allowed to be put in on the second point raised by Mr. Bonnerji, *viz.*, as to the opinion expressed by Mr. Osmond in the case. Mr. John Cave Orr, examined, stated that he knew Mr. Osmond, and had seen him at his own office yesterday evening, where he (Mr. Orr) had gone to get Mr. Williamson to accompany him on the survey of a house. He had a conversation with Mr. Osmond, while he was waiting for Mr. Williamson, relative to this case. While he was there, Mr. Brown, the bailiff, came in and served Mr. Osmond with a summons to attend as a juror in this case, and Mr. Osmond told Mr. Orr that he did not want to go into the box as he was deaf. He told Mr. Osmond "Well that matter you will have to explain to the Court." He then asked Mr. Osmond what his opinion was about the case, and he replied, "Well, I am very much prejudiced; the moment I had heard that Knight had taken charge of the *Statesman*, I withdrew my subscription." There was one further observation. Mr. Osmond said he had sent a copy of the *Statesman* containing the report of the opening of Ezra Hospital to England, because it contained a good report, but he stated that it was not his paper. In cross-examination by Mr. Gasper, Mr. Orr stated that he did not know that Mr. Osmond was going to be summoned until he saw the bailiff serving the summons upon him in his presence. He did not know that Mr. Osmond was a person whose name had been ballotted for serving on the jury. This conversation was after the bailiff had come in, and was given rise to by the service of summons on Mr. Osmond. He was one of the attornies for the defendant, Knight. He did not think at the time anything at all as to whether the conversation was a proper thing to do or not. He simply said what came into his mind at the moment. He thought it was part of his duty to ascertain what the opinions of people as to this trial were. He had seen other jurymen present to-day, but had not been to see others. He had spoken to a juryman on the subject, but had not asked them for their opinion, though two of them had given him their opinion. He knew when they gave those opinions that they had to attend to serve on the jury. One of them had expressed an opinion to him long ago. He had his reason for speaking to that juror about it. The reason possibly was to go into the witness-box and state that he objected to that juror.

To the Court.—Mr. Orr stated that the words as to the expressions "prejudice" was exactly that used by Mr. Osmond. Mr. Osmond did not lead him to believe that he would not do his duty as a juror in this case. Mr. Orr did not look at the matter in that way.

Mr. Bonnerji argued that from the above statements Mr. Osmond's mind was prejudiced against Mr. Knight so very much, as to preclude him from giving Mr. Knight a fair trial. The bent of his mind was anything but in favour of Mr. Knight. The words counsel relied on were that Mr. Osmond had stated that he was prejudiced against Mr. Knight. The prejudice was that he had an unfavourable opinion of that gentleman in every way. He also quoted from an old reported case in which a juror in the box looking at a prisoner uttered the words "damned rascal," and he was declared disqualified. A person going into a jury box should do so with a mind altogether clear from anything like prejudice.

Mr. Gasper was heard in reply. He urged that the "prejudice" complained of did not apply in this case; that Mr. Osmond, if put into the box would do his duty fairly under his oath. The nature of the prejudice had not been in the least revealed, and he asked his Lordship not to exclude Mr. Osmond from serving on the jury.

After some further argument his Lordship said, that the question he had to decide was whether the objection raised against Mr. Osmond's serving on the jury in this case was a good one or not. It appeared that Mr. Orr, solicitor, for one of the prisoners, visited Mr. Osmond yesterday evening. He was there when he saw the summons served, and in the conversation which took place, Osmond stated: "I am prejudiced against Mr. Knight, I do not want to go on the jury as I am prejudiced against Mr. Knight, and when he joined the *Statesman*, I took away my subscription." He also said that he had sent home a copy of that paper saying at the same time that it was not his paper. Mr. Orr was asked whether Mr. Osmond had given him any intimation which led him to believe that he would not give Mr. Knight a fair trial, and he stated he had not. His Lordship therefore was of opinion that he could not say that Mr. Osmond was prejudiced against Mr. Knight so as to prevent him giving Mr. Knight a fair trial. Mr. Osmond must be sworn.

The jury having been empanelled, Mr. Gasper opened the case for the prosecution in the following terms :—The duty of conducting the case for the Crown in this matter of very great importance has fallen upon me. I say it is a matter of very great importance, and during the short period in which I have been practising in this country, I cannot think of any trial where the matters in issue were more weighty, and where the matters to be determined were more important, both to the Crown, to the public, and to the prisoner than those which have to be determined in the present case. You will remember that I am glad that it is so, that in no country in the world so far as I know, is the press more free than in this. Freedom is one thing and abuse another; liberty is one thing and license is another; and in order that the freedom of the press should be maintained, in order that the liberty of the press should be maintained at its highest practical point, it is necessary that liberty should be prevented from degenerating into license, and that freedom should not be allowed to be abused. It will be your duty to draw a broad line of demarcation between freedom and its abuse in the press, and to bring perfectly unbiassed minds to the trial of this case. It is difficult to suppose any function which is of a higher character, of a nobler character, than the function which the citizens of a civilised city have to perform in trying a fellow-subject, the function of adjudicating between the Crown and an accused. I ask you in language as solemn as I can command to thrust aside all possible prejudice, all possible preconceived notions, to bring minds to bear upon the trial, of this case, which will be a perfectly blank sheet, as it were, which is to be written upon at this trial, and which contains no writing upon it now. I regret—and believe me, when I say that I desire it be so understood, and that it is no affectation of language. I regret that so very difficult a matter should have fallen into my hands. I regret that the Crown, upon this occasion is not represented by the retained counsel for the Crown, and that the Crown cannot avail itself of the brilliant talents and matured experiences of that retained counsel. But since the task has fallen upon me, I shall endeavour to discharge it to the best of my ability and power. You have heard from the indictment that the case against the accused is that they have defamed one Thomas de Burgh Miller. I shall prove to you that Mr. Miller is dead. I shall formally prove what is called the publication of the libels, and the publication of the issues of the newspaper called the *Statesman*, which contained the alleged defamatory matters, and it will be for you to decide whether you are satisfied with the proof of publication, and whether you are satisfied with the further proofs I shall adduce to connect the two accused with the publication. I shall prove that Mr. R. Knight is the editor of the *Statesman*, and that Mr. Barlow is the printer, and, speaking under the correction of his Lordship, if you find that that proof of publication be true, and if you find that one of the accused is the editor of the paper in which the libels appeared, and the other the printer, if there is nothing more adduced before you, and if the accused do not adduce evidence or satisfy you on legal proofs, that they come under one or other of the exceptions of the law, it will be your duty to bring in a verdict of guilty. If the accused will satisfy you that the matters published were for the public good, or if they satisfy you that they were credibly informed of these matters, and that being so informed they published them for the public good, then they will bring themselves under one of those exceptions, and in that case it will be your duty to bring in a verdict of not guilty. You have heard the charges made. These charges are, indeed, of the most serious character, and if those charges are true there can be no doubt that they are charges which were intended and calculated to harm Mr. Miller's reputation. I will read what the charges are, again. Mr. Gasper read the first, and continued: This is the libel in respect of which the first charge has been drawn, and the insinuation there, and the meaning of the writer of that article are perfectly clear. The insinuation there is that Mr. Miller and Babu Bun Bhari Kapur, when they were servants of the Raj, drew out from the hoards in the palace enormous sums of money on the pretext that they were required for investment and so forth, but that they were not drawn out for that purpose, but that they were drawn out for the purpose of being embezzled by these two. It does not require any description to convince any person in the world who has any degree of intelligence at all, that it is difficult to say of any person, things more serious and of a more damning character than those I have now read to you. The insinuation is that Mr. Miller committed a series of criminal offences, and on the face of them the matters are in the highest degree libellous. Mr. Gasper next re-read the second charge, and, continued: The insinuation there is that he drew a sum of four lakhs from the Raj in order that he might obtain from Sir Ashley Eden, the late Lieutenant-Governor of these Provinces, a khillut for the late Maharaja. The insinuation was that the money was so obtained, but not so spent and devoted to other purposes. It would be difficult to imagine charges of a more serious character against any body. After reading the third charge, Mr. Gasper commented upon it, as follows :—There you see Mr. Miller placed before the public in a most hateful character. He was there shown to be a pander to a nobleman's extravagancies instead of protecting his interests. I cannot conceive anything more hateful than that Mr. Miller is said there to have drawn a £70,000 from the Raj at one time, and that he has embezzled a large portion of it. Regarding the justification for these articles one does not know what course the defendants will pursue, and it is difficult in this case to see how they can justify. It is necessary to draw your attention to another article, which has been also published and at a time when Mr. Knight and Mr. Barlow were respectively editor and printer of that paper. That article is dated the 6th of June of this year.

Mr. Bonnerji: I object to its being opened to the jury.

His Lordship upheld Mr. Bonnerji's objection, intimating that this might be made a matter of evidence at a future stage of the case.

Mr. Gasper continued: Mr. Miller is dead, but that does not make the slightest difference so far as the criminal law is concerned. If Mr. Knight had committed grievious hurt upon Mr. Miller while this charge was pending, and Mr. Miller had died, it would make no difference at all to the prosecution. This was not an offence against an individual, but against the public and the State. It is in the interests of the public and of the community that all persons should be secured, not only as regards their persons and property, but as regards something which is far higher and of greater value, their reputations. I only allude to Mr. Miller's death, because it is a fact in the case. The case is a simple one, and it is not for me to press this prosecution unduly. Mr. Gasper concluded with a few further observations, and evidence was then gone into in support of the prosecution.

(*To be continued.*)

THE LESSONS OF THE LATE FLOODS IN THE PUNJAB.

The *Pioneer* publishes a letter from Mr. W. R. Fisher, Conservator of Forests, Dehra Dun, who writes :—

Mr. Blanford can, of course, tell us if the rainfall is abnormal or not; but it is more probable that the baring of the hill sides has got constantly more and more marked until their power to hold the water has become reduced to a minimum. Besides the breaches in the Railway embankment, an incalculable amount of damage has been done to the cultivated land, and great loss of life and property must have occurred, for the country was for miles completely submerged under from 8 to 10 feet of water. Now, these destructive floods can only be prevented by the reclothing of the hill sides with grass and forest growth by protection from grazing and forest fires. When thus clothed, soil accumulates and the first burst of the monsoon is soaked up as by a sponge, instead of pouring down the bared hill sides as from a slate roof, as happens I believe at present all along the Punjab lower hills from the Jumna to the Indus. The Government of the North-Western Provinces, has recognised this fact for several years, and the letter below will show the result of fire conservancy along the fifty miles of Siwaliks bordering on the Saharanpur District. The eastern part of those hills has been protected from fire and grazing since 1880 to prevent the floods from injuring the Ganges Canal, and the western portion was closed for the first time last for the protection of the Jumna Canal. Every engineer recognises the good results of this protection, and Mr. Palmer's letter, which I quote here, shows that these results happened in the case of the Jumna in the very first year that the forests were closed. He says :—

Saharanpur, the 18th April 1886,

Yours of 16th, re apparent affect on floods caused by your fire protection of the western range raus.

Excepting one flood in the Rampur rau in June, all the floods of 1885 were characterised by a lower velocity and height than has been usual for some years. I do not think we can yet be sure that this is due to the growth of jungle; it might be due to lighter showers of longer duration.

On the 8th and 9th August we had a very heavy flood in Ranipur rau; but instead of running full for only 2 to 5 hours as usual it ran at full height from midnight on 8th August to 8 a.m. on 9th. This may have been due to either (1) a very prolonged steady power discharged as usual; or to (2) an extraordinarily heavy down power of ordinary duration which was hindered in draining off by the growth of jungle so that its discharge was spread over a much longer period. If (2) represents the state of the case there was jungle enough to save us as the same quantity of water concentrated in 5 hours instead of 8 would have breached some of our works. It is my belief that the surface drinage is already being hindered by increased jungle; but we cannot say this is the case till the observations of another season or two seasons show whether the floods continue to be of less violence and longer duration or not. If you can get the jungle thicker, and above all, get a continuous covering of stiff grass, I see no room for doubt as to the effects on floods.

For some years, the highest point of floods has lasted from a minimum of 2 hours to a rare maximum of 5 hours if you have grass carpeting thick enough to hinder the drainage so much as to spread it over an extra 5 hours, these resulting floods will be reduced to half what they were at the most, and the present floods would give no trouble and do no harm at all if they were halved, *i. e.*, if the same quantity of water were spread over twice the time.

But my expectation is that with another five years of fire-protection the floods will be spread over 4 or 5 days instead of coming down in as many hours.

Under these conditions, the actual quantity of flood water will be much decreased by percolation which is very rapid near the Siwaliks; and the percolation will feed the local springs.

C. G. Palmer,
Executive Engineer, Eastern Jumna Canal.

Major A. E. Ward, for several years past the Executive Engineer of the Military Works, Chakrata, held similar opinions as to the effects of protection from fire on preventing damage from floods, and has asked for forests on either side of the Timli Pass road to be closed on this account. The question is really obvious to any one considering it carefully, and in the case of the Hoshiarpur Chos has been brought most forcibly to the notice of the Punjab Government, which has, however, done nothing to protect these hill sides from which the wash and debris has destroyed cultivable land in the Hoshiarpur District formerly bringing in an annual land revenue of Rs. 90,000. Now that our communications with the Punjab are annually threatened by these disastrous floods, and great cost to Government in repairs of the Railway line is rendered certain, the question should be taken up by the Government of India, and the Punjab Government be roused from its lethargy. I see from the *Annuaire des Eaux et Forets* for 1886 that since 1860 the French Government has acquired 86,100 acres of private land threatened with inundations in the Alps and Pyrenees, and has paid compensation of 4211,700 to the former proprietors, besides spending annually a large sum—£132,000 in 1885—on protective works against floods and on replanting the mountains, this being more than one-fifth of the total annual expenditure of the French Forest Department. The Government of India has a Forest Department which is now liberally paying its way, and protective works carried out along the lower hills of the Punjab would soon yield a result in fuel and minor produce which, irrespective of the indirect benefits accruing from reclothing the hill sides, would soon pay a high interest on the original cost of this very necessary public work.

THE MADRAS SCANDALS.

Continuing his story of the Madras Scandals, a correspondent of the *Pioneer* says :—Against the order removing him from Madura and against the later order suspending him for a year, Mr. Crole has appealed, I believe direct to the Secretary of State. I gather also that the Viceroy is in possession of the full facts of the case. Nothing short of a *bona fide*, searching, inquiry will satisfy the public requirements or the demands of justice. I hope no misplaced fear of "degrading authority" will hamper the action of those whose intervention is called for by the most scandalous misure of power it has been my lot to witness in Madras. Any half measure would be fatal. To restore shaken confidence, to still rising alarm, to justify the general belief in the good faith of English Government, we must have a real inquiry that shall endeavour to sift the evidence carefully and without favour, apportioning blame or praise wherever blame or praise be merited. We must show the people that there is not one law for a Member of Council and another for a Collector. Mr. Grant Duff must know that in England a disregard such as he has displayed for the most elementary principles of fair play would not be tolerated for twenty-four hours. Judge of a man by his selection of men, and Mr. Grant Duff is a condemned man. No more fatal selection was ever made than the elevation of Mr. Forster Webster to the Chief Secretariat: no more dangerous affinity for a plaything displayed than Mr. Grant Duff's partiality for Dr. Macleane. Under Mr. Grant Duff land jobbing has thriven and flourished like a bay-tree. And, of course, the greatest sinners are to be found among the seniors of the Service. These are the gentlemen who have the most tempting opportunities for nice little jobs, and, to their credit be it said, they are not slow in availing themselves of their chances. For the honour of their own service I should add they are numerically few. The force of bad example is, we all know, contagious. We have plenty of civilians and others copying Mr. Henry Sullivan, and investing a little and very much in the prospects of the real planting industry of this Presidency. Ask any planter on the hills about the Government competition; about the pressure brought to bear; about the squabbles and heart-burnings and jealousy and general injustice which follow in the train of civilian "land jobbing." Ask and be not surprised at the wrath with which the civilian name is greeted. The best men in the Civil Service are against all this. Fortunately we have some good men still—many good men; men whom I trust to see shortly in power. We should have faith and feel security in an administration composed of gentlemen like Mr. Hutchins and Mr. H. J. Stokes, Mr. Bliss, Mr. Grose, Mr. Wilson and others, all men not merely of ability, but men whose sympathies some of us know, and there is hope, do not blind the side of an equal and impartial administration of the power confided to their trust. I have spoken to many an official about the demoralising influences now extant in high quarters. I have scarcely yet met a man—I put aside the immediate *personnel* of Mr. Grant Duff who evince that most touching of all emotions, gratitude, consisting wholly in a lively sense of favours to come—who does not hope that the debasing traffic in land and produce will be put down once for all in a quiet, stern, uncompromising fashion. I could wish an abler pen than mine, one more acquainted with the *minutiæ* of the story, had taken up this topic. In the absence of a better I do it.

I pass now to a wholly different phase of the "Crole Scandal," yet a phase intimately connected with, and arising out of, the facts I have already set out. The Garstin dacoity case, so far as it affected Mr. Crole, would never have arisen had not Mr. Garstin, like Mr. Sullivan, transgressed the rules of his service and the orders of this and of the Supreme Government: had he not invested in land: had he not in the course thereof conceived a violent dislike of Mr. Crole whom he feared as much as he hated: had he not lent himself to the task of vilifying a brother civilian's name and character in a case which had no possible connection with him.

Some where about February of this year Mr. Crole appealed to the Secretary of State. On the 29th December 1885, Mr. Garstin was attacked in Madura by dacoits. On the 18th January 1886 the case was opened before the 2nd class Magistrate of Periakolam in Madura. On the 8th March 1886 Mr. Edward Turner, the District Magistrate and Collector of Madura—Mr. Crole's successor—took up the case *de novo* on his own file. In the *interim* Mr. Crole had appealed to the Secretary of State, and, having been informed of the attack upon Mr. Garstin, alluded to that event in his petition, stating, however, that it was "only fair to Mr. Garstin to mention that he is understood to have exonerated the Zemindar" of Bodianaikanur. This, I believe, Mr. Crole was told on excellent authority. But, between the date of that remark and the date of the case being taken up by Mr. Edward Turner, the Magistrate at Madura, a change had come over the spirit of Mr. Garstin's dream. It had occurred to some brilliant genius that here was a splendid opportunity to do Mr. Crole a nasty turn. The following *modus operandi* was accordingly adopted. The usual public prosecutor at Madura was put aside. A gentleman of upwards of 12 years standing in that particular position was, for the time, not instructed, and Mr. Edward Turner—I should like to know at whose instance and for what reasons—directed a Mr. French, a Eurasian pleader at Madura, to prosecute. Mr. French was at bitter enmity with Mr. Crole. Mr. Crole had reported him to the High Court, and had unsuccessfully asked leave to prosecute him for using an alleged false affidavit. It is sufficient for me that the fact of the quarrel is admitted. Mr. French is unquestionably and able criminal lawyer. But so was Mr. Subramania Iyer, the superseded gentlemen. Under the circumstances, Mr. French was scarcely the proper person to appear for the Government, with Government fees, unless, indeed, the Government, knowing him to do certain work, must have already anticipated the result. Mr. French opened, I need hardly say, with the statement that "the Zemindar of Bodianaikanur had assulted Mr. Garstin to please Mr. Crole." The Government have nowhere that I know of repudiated Mr. French's authority to make that statement with their implied sanction. It is true different counsel employed at times by the Government gave each a different version of his own particular view of what had happened and of how the case should be conducted in the High Court, but we have it on his own statement in court that the leader for the Crown eliminated Mr. Crole's name from the case on his own personal responsibility, and not under instructions. Finally, Mr. French appeared for the Government up to the last. Learned counsel may paraphrase Mr. French's statement how they will. They may twist it inside out and outside in; "call it hard names in many a mused rhyme;" apologise for it: laugh it away: dub it a mistaker shed a private tear over it. Yet there remains this one great ugly fact staring us in the face, that the Government—remember that—had advisedly passed over the gentleman who usually, nay invariably, had fulfilled the functions of Government Prosecutor in Madura, and had advisedly selected a gentleman in lieu of him to whose general qualifications was added this special qualification—an enmity with Mr. Crole. This specially-appointed officer opens to the District Magistrate who is trying the Bodianaikanur Zemindar—opens before the public—produced a little of evidence—just as Garstin's having taken down a statement from the minor Zemindar—and believe me they were strong and undisguished—were in his opinion not uncalled for! Imagine Mr. Garstin's subsequent treatment of the minor. The boy is met at the railway station, on his departure for Madura, by the Hon. Mr. Sullivan, who may, perhaps, have been there accidentally, and by Mr. MacCartie, the Secretary of the Revenue Board, who went there, it seems, merely to see the Zemindar off, and so encourage him to speak the truth! Mr. Garstin meets the minor at Madura, drives him off to the house where he himself is staying, keeps him there, takes him to Court, sits next to him all the time, drives him back, and finally takes him to the station to see him safety off the premises! This to us seems strange, and has not yet been explained.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(Official Intelligence.)

Weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1886-87	13,531,508
Remitted from 1st April 1886 to 17th July 1886.	1,932,000
Balance to be remitted from 18th July 1886 to 31st March 1887	11,599,508

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—In Consumption its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor, writes: "I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, High Holborn, London.

THE JAPANESE OFFICERS.

The Japanese officers arrived at Rawal-Pindi early on Monday, the 5th instant, and proceeded to visit the lines of the Transport Depôt. They looked very carefully at the fine body of well equipped mules, which were shown them, as also at the various descriptions of carts, bullocks, and gear. They seemed specially interested in the camels and elephants, animals unknown in Japan.—Captain Fukushima taking the opportunity of trying his first ride on a *sowari* camel. In the afternoon they visited the Regimental transport of the 21st Punjab Infantry, and the new Native Infantry lines. They afterwards drove through the city, and back by the Municipal Gardens, Civil Lines, and through the Park. In the evening they dined with the officers of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment. Next morning they witnessed a Horse Artillery Battery at exercise, and went on to the 15th Bengal Cavalry, and who had also arranged some tent-pegging for the visitors. From the Cavalry lines they went to the Fort, and were conducted round the Arsenal by the Commissary of Ordnance. In the evening they left for Peshawar, expressing themselves delighted with all they had seen at Rawal Pindi, and the kindness extended to them—as indeed they have done at each place visited. At Peshawar they were the guests of the Deputy Commissioner. During their two days here, they saw the city, Fort, Transport, and Hospital, and were made honorary members of the Peshawar Club. They were also entertained by the officers of the 30th Regiment. Being anxious to see a Native Mountain Battery and a Frontier Battalion, they expressed a wish to visit Kohat, where they arrived on the 9th instant, and were hospitably entertained by the Officer commanding and officers of the Kohat garrison. On the following evening they dined with the Deputy Commissioner, and left next morning for Amritsar. The weather, from the 7th to 10th instant, inclusive, was very hot; but with the exception of those four days, the officers, who are accustomed to a temperate climate in their own country, have not complained of the heat as at all excessive. Kohat and Kushalgarh were happily favoured with showers and cool days, on the 10th and 11th.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

The Japanese officers arrived at Amritsar on the 12th instant. After breakfasting with the Rev. A. Norman, C.M.S., they proceeded to visit the Alexandra School, the Cutcherry, Jail, Ram Bagh Gardens, Golden Temple and the city. In the evening they dined with officers of the detchment of the Border Regiment. On the following morning they visited Dr. Henry Martyn Clark's Medical Mission Hospital, and subsequently the Mission School. They afterwards visited the barracks in Fort Govindgarh, and breakfasted with the officers of the Battery quartered there, leaving in the evening for Rurki.

HIGH COURT.—July 26.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

90-85—Payne, G and S—The Hon F L Latham *vs* David Haem Devakar and others—Tobin and R.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

94-86—Mirza H K—Khudija Beebee *vs* Haji Aboobucker Ismail and another—Ardesir H and D.—Part heard.

99-86—Pestonji and R—Jehangir Dhunjibhoy Soortee *vs* Perozbai—H Bicknell and R.

106-86—Winter and B—Keshowlal Purbhoodas and another *vs* Maganlal Manchand and others—Hore, C and B.

107-86—Ardesir, H and D—C A Turner *vs* Parshotumdas Munguldas—Little, S, F and N and Jefferson, B and D.

For Settlement.

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By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) WILLIAM BERESFORD, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Calcutta, 23rd January, 1886.

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Cocoa-wood, in D, with Flute-head, six German-silver Keys and German-silver Tips, in Plush-lined Mahogany Lock Box	25	0
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12 ,, ,,	9	0
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Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

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cure *Sick Headache* and the most obstinate NEURALGIAS against which all other treatments have been ineffectual.

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SALICYLATE OF SODA SOLUTION is the best remedy for curing *Rheumatism* and *articular pains.*

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CAPSULES AND INJECTION prepared by Clin et Co. of Paris, have been used for over twenty years with great success by the physicians of London, Paris and New-York.

MATHEY-CAYLUS' Capsules and Injection have been found superior to all others for the prompt cure of all discharges recent or of long standing.

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GOLD MEDAL

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1884.

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WITH

PEPSINE AND DIASTASE.

IT HAS A MOST AGREEABLE FLAVOUR, AND CONTAINS THE TWO NATURAL AND INDISPENSABLE AGENTS TO INSURE GOOD DIGESTION.

It will be found most beneficial in cases of Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

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This food, which is very agreeable to the taste, is invaluable for the numerous cases in which the phosphate of lime is indicated, particularly in pregnant and nursing women, in children particularly after weaning, in old people and in convalescents.

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of pure Bromide of Potassium

Prescribed with the greatest success for the cure of nervous maladies, headaches, sleeplessness, epilepsy, neurosis.

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine.

FALIERES' GRANULATED

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Is employed against the same affections.

PARIS.—6, AVENUE VICTORIA,

And at all Pharmacies.

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Cured by the Use of Doctor Laville's Liquor and Pills.

Approved by Doctor OSSIAN HENRY, analytical chemist of the Academie de Medecine, of Paris.

"The liquor to be Used in Acute State of Gout or "Rheumatism.

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"All who suffer from gout or rheumatism should "read Doctor Laville's treatise.

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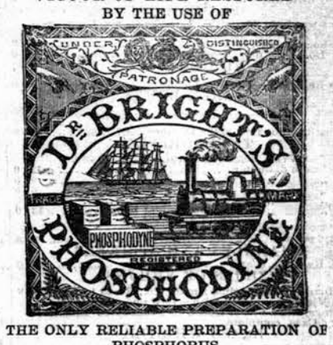

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